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House Sustains Veto of Money Bill

Nixon Wins Major Congress Test

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Nixon won a clear victory today when the House sustained his veto of a \$19.7-billion education and health money bill.

The vote was 236 to 191 to override, thus falling short of the needed two-thirds majority.

The disappointed Democratic leadership immediately planned strategy sessions to decide what to do. A new appropriations measure for the Labor Department and the Health, Education and Welfare Department must be drawn up.

Mr. Nixon had effectively siphoned away strength from Democratic and liberal-Republican forces seeking to override his veto by offering to compromise with legislators who had added \$1.58 billion extra to the administration bill.

Arguing that the extra spending was not in the best interests of a nation beset by a dangerous inflation, the President took his case to the people over television and insured that his first veto with the Democratic-controlled Congress would stick.

The Senate will not have to vote on the presidential veto, since the House could not reverse the veto.

Substitute Bill

In the wake of their defeat, which had been expected, it appeared likely the Democrats would again try to load extra spending onto the substitute bill to finance the two departments plus some anti-poverty agencies.

However, it was expected they would not seek to add as much as that in the rejected measure, although they had said budget cuts to fight inflation could better be made in other programs like defense, space and foreign aid.

The money should not come from schools and health care, they argued.

On the roll-call, 190 Democrats and 28 Republicans voted to override, while 35 Democrats and 156 Republicans voted to sustain the veto. The Nixon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reds End Squeeze on W. Berlin

7-Day Slowdown Of Traffic Halted

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—East German Communists lifted their partial seven-day blockade of Berlin access early this morning, giving the green light to all German civilian traffic in and out of the city on the vital transit routes.

A few hours later the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, who had flown to East Germany during the brief flareup of East-West tension over Berlin, returned to Moscow.

The Communist harassment of access to and from Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, was staged in protest against committee meetings of the West German Bundestag in the city.

In East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht opened political talks with Hungarian's Janos Kadar and Hungarian Premier Jozsef Karolyi, who arrived there this morning at the head of a government delegation for an official friendship visit.

The East Germans have let it be known they wish to win Hungarian support for their policy of seeking full diplomatic recognition from Bonn.

The East Germans, according to informed sources, want the Hungarians to shelve for the time being any idea of direct talks between Bonn and Budapest until after the West German elections.

The two German states, but the Communist demands in their exploratory talks with the Russians, the Poles and the East Germans.

Bonn and Budapest have not yet formalized their relations to the level of exchanging ambassadors. A consular agreement went into effect this year.

East Germany has not yet replied to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's offer last week for open-ended negotiations between the two German states, but the Communists were reliably reported to be determined to keep up the exchange of communications despite their recent Berlin harassment actions.

U.S. Offering Highest Interest In 110 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The U.S. Treasury announced today it would pay 8.25 percent for an 18-month loan—the most it has paid since 1859—in a bid to refinance \$8.8 billion worth of loans coming due in February and March.

Paul A. Volcker, under secretary for monetary affairs, called the offering "realistically priced in our current market and one that should be attractive to potential buyers."

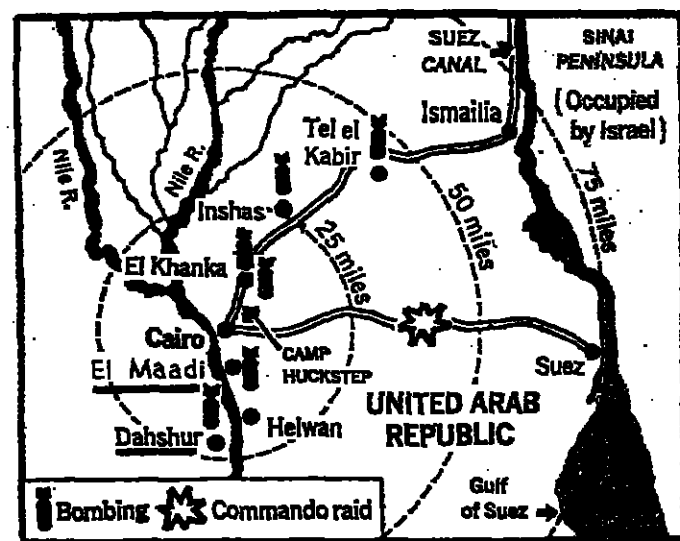
Note holders will be offered a choice to exchange their bonds for 18-month 8.25 percent notes; 42-month 8 1/8 percent notes or a seven-year 8 percent note.

The Treasury probably will raise \$4 billion in cash to tide it through low-balance intervals expected in mid-March and mid-April, Mr. Volcker said.

The offer is open only to holders of the 4 percent bonds maturing Feb. 15 and the 2 1/2 percent bonds maturing March 15, Mr. Volcker said. No cash offers will be accepted.

Private investors hold about \$5.6 billion of these eligible bonds while various government accounts own the remainder.

Cairo Suburbs Raided By Israeli Jets; 3 Die



Israel reported that its planes bombed targets yesterday near the Cairo suburb of El Maadi and at the town of Dahshur. Dahshur was bombed earlier this month, as were the other targets shown on the map.

Civilian, Industrial Targets Are Forbidden, Dayan Says

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that neither Egyptian industrial targets nor civilian centers would be attacked in the current program of Nile Delta raids.

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association, Gen. Dayan indicated that these targets would be included if Egyptian leaders sought to attack Israeli civilian centers such as Tel Aviv.

He spoke a few hours after Israeli jets had completed their sixth raid in the Cairo area since the policy of deep aerial penetrations was initiated three weeks ago.

Gen. Dayan, seemingly fit and vigorous despite a fractured ankle suffered in a recent hasty exit from a helicopter, said the attacks nearly 100 miles inside Egypt were launched for military purposes, but that they also had other aims.

The first objective, he said, was a static one—to make it easier to hold the front line. He called it "a defensive objective, at least from the strategic point of view."

He said the attacks along the Suez Canal, which began last September, and the deeper raids were showing results in this field.

"Last July we had 108 casualties, including 30 dead, on the Egyptian front. Last month we had 30 casualties, including 12 dead," he said.

A second objective, he said, was of somewhat longer range. This was to make sure Egypt was in no position to launch any full-scale war. "They must realize that if they have neither superiority nor sovereignty of the air over Cairo, they are not in a position to start another all-out war."

He said that here, too, the attacks were showing results. "What we hear of their public statements, from [Hassan] Heikal [the editor of Al-Ahram] and President Nasser and others, they are talking now in terms of years instead of months," said Gen. Dayan.

The third objective was to bring the truth of the conduct of the war home to the Egyptian people. He said: "War is a two-sided business. Peace is two-sided and a cease-fire is two-sided, and when there are raids and attacks and things, that has to be two-sided, too."

Gen. Dayan was asked if he did not think the Egyptian people were immune to psychological warfare, that a sense of fatalism was neutralizing the more subtle objectives of the raid.

He said, "I rely more on Heikal than anyone else reporting from Cairo, and he said it was very bad for the Egyptian people that they did not tell them the truth."

"Heikal said it would take a man like Nasser not to despair. What he was saying was that everyone else was in despair."

Fielding newsmen's questions with ease, Gen. Dayan disclosed that Israel's military activities against Jordan were circumscribed by political considerations, indicating pressure from Washington.

He said Israel had drawn a line roughly 12 miles inside Jordan, the depth of effective Jordanian artillery fire, and was attacking targets only within that area.

Gen. Dayan said the only exception was air raids against Arab guerrilla bases, except when they were in populated towns or villages. "In general, we try to play down, to deescalate, the war with Jordan. I wouldn't be telling you the truth, however, if I did not admit there were political considerations."



Gen. Moshe Dayan

U.S. Appeals for Restraint In Mounting Mideast Violence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The State Department, reacting to reports of an Israeli air attack on the outskirts of Cairo, issued a fresh appeal today for restraint by both sides in "the heightened level of violence" in the Middle East.

"There is urgent need for scrupulous restoration of both sides of the United Nations cease-fire resolution," a spokesman said.

Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey told a State Department news conference in response to questions: "We have repeatedly counseled restraint on both sides in order to avoid a continuing cycle of attack and counterattack by both regular and irregular forces."

"The heightened level of violence across the cease-fire lines and in both sides' territories and the death and destruction which results are disturbing to us."

No Policy Change, Washington Asserts

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 28 (NYT).—The United States has assured Arab governments that President Nixon's message to American Jewish leaders Sunday did not in any way invalidate the American proposals for a Mideast settlement that had been advanced during recent Big Four and Big Two talks, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The Arab governments also received assurances that no decision has yet been made by the administration on the four-month-old Israeli requests for further military and economic assistance, the sources said.

The assurances were reported to have been given to the Arabs in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

2 Army Camps Were Targets, Israel Says

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Israeli fighter-bombers attacked targets as close as six miles from the center of Cairo today. The Egyptian government asserted that three civilians were killed and 12 wounded.

Three buildings were destroyed by the bombs, according to the chief government spokesman, Ahmed Esam Abdel Meguid, who held a news conference two hours after the aircraft raved eastward over Cairo toward Heliopolis, pursued by bursts of anti-aircraft fire.

Thousands of shoppers crowding the downtown area stood in the streets trying to catch sight of the planes. Staccato bursts from machine guns and rapid-fire puffs from exploding anti-aircraft shells were visible in the distance.

After 25 minutes, the firing stopped and the crowds rushed back into stores for burbanis in textiles, clothing and other goods, in the January sales.

A communiqué issued by Cairo's military spokesman said that four Israeli aircraft had attacked targets at El Maadi, only six miles south of the center of Cairo, and at Dahshur, 18 miles to the south on the western bank of the Nile.

Maadi is a suburban residential community of one-family villas, occupied largely by foreign diplomats and business representatives.

Residents reported that the Israeli planes flew low over the suburb and disappeared in the direction of Cairo amid the noise of bursting bombs and anti-aircraft fire.

The attack on el Maadi was the closest to Cairo since the Israelis began striking near the capital three weeks ago. The Israelis have struck twice at targets only a mile or so from Cairo's international airport, in the northeastern outskirts.

In Tel Aviv, The New York Times quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that the jets attacked two army camps, one in the el Maadi sector about five miles south of Cairo, the other was in Dahshur, about 20 miles south of the capital on the outskirts of Heliopolis.

Retaliating against comments on the Israeli raids, Mr. Meguid said today that they were part of an "abhorrent attempt to undermine the morale of the Egyptian people."

He rejected a suggestion that the Israeli planes were flying over Egypt with "impunity," declaring that they were being challenged by anti-aircraft artillery.

He said that Egyptian jet fighters (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. to Double Air Force of S. Vietnamese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. said today the United States plans to double South Vietnam's air force to allow the Vietnamese to take over half the air war by the end of 1971.

Mr. Seamans, appearing before newsmen to report on a recent trip to Vietnam, described the South Vietnamese as progressing satisfactorily in developing their air force, which was organized in 1955.

He cautioned, however, that the Vietnamese "face a tremendous job in all areas."

"May Be Setbacks"

"We must not expect too much," he said. "There may be setbacks from time to time."

At this point, Mr. Seamans said, the Vietnamese Air Force is flying about 25 percent of the sorties in Vietnam.

"As the Vietnamese Air Force builds up their combat capability, we obviously can draw on our own Air Force," he said.

He declined, however, to say when the U.S. Air Force might begin to withdraw. About 4,000 American aircraft have left Vietnam thus far under the Nixon administration's withdrawal program.

"By doubling the size of their air force, which is planned for the next year and three-quarters, it will permit them to double the number of sorties," Mr. Seamans said.

He described the Vietnamese Air Force's operational readiness as comparable to the Americans.

A Possibility Raised

Mr. Seamans also raised the possibility the United States might provide South Vietnam with some sophisticated aircraft, so the Vietnamese would have at least some limited defensive capability against air attack from North Vietnam once the American Air Force has gone.

The Vietnamese currently fly the propeller-driven A-1, the subsonic A-27 bomber, the F-5 fighter and various cargo planes, observer aircraft and helicopters.

"The question still unresolved, and under review, is whether this will be sufficient for in-country operations or whether they may need some additional capability particularly for air defense," Mr. Seamans said.

Pilot Quality Praised

He praised the quality of South Vietnamese pilots he encountered. The average Vietnamese pilot has flown 1,500 sorties and some more than 3,000.

He emphasized the technical problems that face the Vietnamese in developing their air force.

Mr. Seamans said he was encouraged, however, that this summer the South Vietnamese will be operating their own air combat center in IV Corps, the southernmost region of the country.

The South Vietnamese now have about 40 air squadrons with approximately 17,000 pilots, mechanics and training personnel.



Arthur Ashe when he applied Dec. 15 for a visa at South African Consulate in N.Y.

U.S. Tennis Chief Urges Retaliation

South Africa Denies Visa to Ashe

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28.—South Africa today refused a visa to allow U.S. tennis star Arthur Ashe to play in the country's national championships.

The refusal, which had been expected, further isolates South Africa from international sports competition. The country had been banned from the 1964 and 1968 Olympic Games because of its policy of apartheid.

In New York, the president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, Alexander B. Martin, called for South Africa's expulsion from the International Lawn Tennis Federation, a move that would prohibit the country from taking part in the Davis Cup tournament.

The government said the 36-year-old Ashe, who won the Australian Open yesterday, had shown general antagonism toward South Africa.

Sports Minister Frank Waring, who made the government's announcement, said that Ashe, in his own words, had applied for the visa "in an attempt to put a crack in the racist wall down there."

Ashe had earlier rejected South African objections to his visa on political grounds, saying that he did not intend to participate in political activity, but only wanted to play tennis.

First Non-White

Ashe, whose application to play in the tournament in March was accepted by the all-white South African Lawn Tennis Union, the meet's organizers, would have been the first non-white player to compete against whites in a South African sports meet.

Waring said Ashe would be granted a visa if he were a member of a visiting Davis Cup team and the site for a cup match was South Africa. But the United States, as present holder of the cup, play only the Challenge Round this year—at home.

Today's statement by the government said:

"Mr. Ashe's general antagonism toward South Africa, which is reflected in statements which he made from time to time, and his reference to the fact that he was not interested in playing in South Africa as a member of the American Davis Cup team but that he wanted to compete in South African national tennis championships as a private individual, make it clear that he is aware of the accepted practice in South Africa, and that his application is, in his own words, an attempt to put a crack in the racist wall down there."

"Furthermore, Mr. Ashe's present desire to compete in South Africa (cannot be reconciled with his active support of the move to exclude South Africa from the Olympic Games in 1968."

"It therefore follows that Mr. Ashe's application for a visa to compete in the South African tennis championships cannot be accepted."

Prime Minister John Vorster, in a speech on New Year's Eve, promised that the government would not budge from its apartheid-in-sport policy.

"We have never forced our way of life on the world," he said, "but on the other hand, we cannot be dictated to as to how we should run our affairs in South Africa."

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Most observers now expect an international campaign against South Africa to intensify and remaining (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Prague Hardliner Strougal Replaces Cernik as Premier

Liberal 'Big 4' Now Down to 1

By Alvin Shuster

PRAGUE, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Premier Oldrich Cernik, one of the leaders of the 1968 liberal reform movement in Czechoslovakia, was ousted tonight and replaced by Lubomir Strougal, a pro-Moscow conservative.

Mr. Strougal, a 45-year-old party functionary with a reputation for unwavering Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy, has been a driving force in the purge of progressives from regional and party organizations. He is also generally regarded as a rival to Gustav Husak, the party chief.

In a major shuffle of top party and government posts, the Communist party's central committee also ousted Mr. Cernik from its ruling position. He remains a member of the central committee, and becomes a cabinet minister for investments and development.



Oldrich Cernik

Though once considered a hero of the reform movement and arrested by the Russians at the time of the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, Mr. Cernik has since sought to survive by becoming a "realist" and urging accommodation with Moscow. Only this month he justified the invasion by saying the country had been threatened by "counter-revolution."

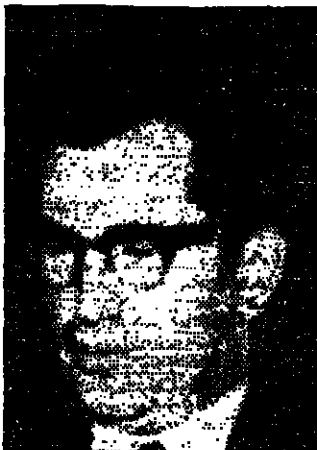
Many observers believe that Mr. Cernik's ouster resulted not only from his association with the drive for more democracy but also from the desire of the present leaders to place blame for Czechoslovakia's sagging economy.

The central committee, in the firm control of conservatives of various shades, also accepted the resignation today of Alexander Dubcek, the champion of the liberalization effort, cut short by the invasion. He was replaced by Mr. Husak as party chief last April and was later removed from the presidency and his state post as chairman of the federal assembly.

Mr. Dubcek's resignation from the committee was generally regarded as the price demanded by ultra-conservatives for allowing him to take up his post this week as ambassador to Turkey. The pro-Moscow ex-

remists had also insisted that the former party chief engage in "self-criticism," but Mr. Dubcek declined.

The downfall of Mr. Dubcek, of Josef Burdakov, once his principal associate, and now of Mr. Cernik, leaves in power only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Lubomir Strougal

90 Found Guilty of 1952 Riot in Tokyo After Trial Believed World's Longest

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Tokyo district court today found 90 persons guilty and acquitted 109 after a trial described as the world's longest.

The trial, which arose from a May Day riot in 1952, started on Feb. 4, 1953.

Two demonstrators were killed by shots fired by police, and more than 2,000 people, including 500 police, were injured in the incident 17 years and nine months ago.

Dozens of cars, mostly American-owned, were burned or overturned by the stone-throwing and club-swinging demonstrators as they shouted "Yankee go home."

The incident occurred three days after the signing of the San Francisco peace treaty which ended nearly seven years of allied occupation of Japan.

Of the 192 persons arrested, 261 were indicted. Sixteen of these indicted died after the trial began.

The 90 convicted today received suspended sentences.

The fact that it was known where to search for the weapons gave credence to reports one of the suspects "talked."

The government official who cited the \$13,000-per-killer price-tag was unclear as to whether every man got all of his money.

Pennsylvania authorities told of the stealthy "casing" of the Yablonski home.

The killers, it was said, made their way into the house so carefully that the break-in remained a secret until after the slayings. The Yablonskis never noticed it.

The three were reported to have peeped the Yablonskis' miniature pool and familiarized themselves with the layout of the house.

In announcing the arrests last week, the FBI observed that the dog "presumably did not alert the family" on the night of the killings.

Supplies Pour Into Nigeria As Distribution Is Improved

LAGOS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Relief supplies poured into Nigeria today as the Red Cross announced an improvement in the distribution of medical facilities, food and drugs in areas hit by the civil war.

The planes were unloaded by the Nigerian Red Cross, charged by the federal government with handling the relief operations.

In a statement broadcast by Lagos radio, the Red Cross said it had doubled the medical team in the Owerri area by deploying five more doctors and more nurses.

It said more than 100 tons of food and drugs now were moving from Port Harcourt into the Owerri-Aba zone daily and additional relief vehicles had been dispatched. With more than 100 British-supplied vehicles already in the field, it said it was confident transportation problems were being overcome.

The Red Cross said it was feeding about 700,000 refugees a day in the Ibo area. A statement yesterday said it hoped "very soon" to be able to supply all the refugees with essential food and medicines.

A group of Catholic missionaries and nuns who had worked in Biafra before its collapse arrived in Lagos on the way home. They were some of the 32 Catholics being expelled from Nigeria for allegedly helping the rebel cause.

Most of the missionaries and nuns are from Ireland and worked for the Catholic relief organization Caritas International—one of the groups from which Nigeria said it would not accept relief aid.

U.S. Removes AF Insignia For Airlift

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Air Force, reluctantly yielding to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and the government of Nigeria, has removed its military insignia from heavy cargo aircraft for an airlift to Lagos, Pentagon sources said yesterday.

The first two C-141 giant transports left Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina yesterday, carrying heavy trucks and other relief supplies for the Nigerian government.

The first of the C-141s arrived in Lagos today with the American flag painted high on its silver tail and its military markings painted over with the words "United States of America," the Associated Press reported. The Air Force crew wore civilian clothing.

For the next week and a half two such missions are to be flown every day, but, to the dismay of Air Force officers, without any markings of their service.

This was a condition imposed by the Nigerian government—that no military aircraft participate in the international airlift. The condition generated considerable interagency discussion in the government.

"The Air Force is proud of its insignia," said Daniel F. Heintz, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, "and there was quite a bit of disappointment that they weren't allowed to show that they were carrying out the mission."

No Delay Reported

State Department officials insisted that the Air Force's reservations about removing its insignia did not cause a delay in the long-planned airlift.

Though other relief supplies have been flowing into Lagos for more than a week in commercial American aircraft, chartered by the government, the heavy six-ton trucks that the Nigerian government requested for overland distribution of supplies could not be carried in any transport except the wide-bodied C-141. Only the Air Force's Military Airlift Command flies these planes.



OFF TO MOSCOW—Egon Bahr, a state secretary and close adviser of Chancellor Willy Brandt, talking to newsmen yesterday before leaving Bonn for talks in Moscow.

U.S. Appeals for Restraint In Mounting Mideast Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

In the face of a strong reaction throughout most of the Arab world to Mr. Nixon's message.

In the message the President as-

serted that peace in the Middle East could come only through a negotiated settlement between Israel and the Arab states. The United States, Mr. Nixon said, is "prepared to supply military equipment necessary to support the efforts of friendly governments, like Israel's, to defend the safety and

Arabs Are Bitter

Arab diplomats to the United Nations yesterday spoke bitterly about the message, describing it as "proof" that the United States was incapable of an even-handed Middle Eastern policy and saying that it had dashed the cautious hopes that had been awakened in the Arab world by Washington's "more reasonable" recent proposals.

"Does anyone really think that we can still take the proposals seriously?" an Arab diplomat asked. He added: "How do we know where we stand if there are such sudden shifts? How can we afford to be drawn into a bargaining process?"

American sources conceded the existence of an unfavorable Arab reaction, but said that the President's message to the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations contained nothing that had not been said all along by American policy makers.

Mideast specialists said they felt the bitter Arab reaction was triggered less by Mr. Nixon's message itself than by the fact that it received immediately the warm public endorsement of the Israeli government. Premier Golda Meir has issued a statement noting Mr. Nixon's remarks "with gratification."

The new upsurge of Arab ill-feeling toward the United States comes at a critical time, when some of the moderate Arab leaders have been indicating a cautious renewed interest in diplomatic settlement, according to informed sources.

Jordan asked the United States Saturday for clarification on some of the crucial points put forward in the American proposal of Dec. 18.

Specifically the Jordanians wanted to know what the United States meant when it suggested that Jerusalem should be a united city in which Israel and Jordan would share civil and economic responsibilities, the sources said. The Jordanians are understood to have asked also what the United States meant when it called for "minor alterations" in the borders.

One Pleasant Surprise

The Jordanians are believed to have been pleasantly surprised that the United States did not back Israel's claims for full control over Jerusalem.

According to informed sources, Jordan, a staunchly pro-Western country that has relied exclusively on British and American military equipment, is contemplating acceptance of Soviet military assistance on a major scale.

Mr. Meir had denied a report published last weekend that Egyptian troops had taken part in Libyan negotiations with France to purchase 100 Mirage aircraft.

He criticized a message by President Nixon to a Jewish conference earlier this week pledging more weapons assistance to Israel if necessary, but his remarks were more restrained than comments in some other Arab countries.

2 Attacks on Jordan

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Israeli planes attacked north Jordan and Israeli gunners bombarded the north Jordan River valley in two separate incidents today, a military spokesman announced.

One Jordanian civilian was killed and two others wounded, he said. The air raid took place at 1:40 p.m. when the planes swept over the Shatt al-Bared area of the Irbid governorate, 43 miles north of Amman, spraying rocket and machine-gun fire.

The spokesman said the planes were engaged by anti-aircraft fire during the 20-minute raid. There were no Jordanian casualties.

Earlier, Israeli troops shelled the area of al-Manashiyah, five miles south of the Sea of Galilee, with mortars. The bombardment, which took place at 7:45 a.m., killed one civilian and wounded two others, the spokesman said.

Brandt Aide Arrives for Soviet Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr, top adviser to Chancellor Willy Brandt, arrived here today for talks aimed at improving Bonn's relations with the Communist world.

Mr. Bahr will take over the West German side of the Bonn-Moscow dialogue that started last month between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the West German Ambassador to Moscow, Helmut Allardt.

The talks have been described in Bonn as "wide-ranging" so far, and Mr. Bahr said before his departure that he would seek to direct them to the main point: an exchange of declarations on the renunciation of the use of force.

He also said he is confident the Russians are interested in negotiations on such a declaration.

Mr. Bahr was greeted at the airport by Ambassador Allardt. No Soviet officials came to the airport to meet him, but diplomats said that protocol did not require them to do so.

He declined to make any statement to waiting newsmen and said he did not know how long he would stay in Moscow.

The time of Mr. Bahr's first meeting with the Soviet negotiators has not been announced. Three Soviet-German meetings have been held so far, with Mr. Allardt replacing the German side. His replacement by Mr. Bahr emphasizes the importance Bonn attaches to the talks.

Polish-German Talks

WARSAW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Poland announced today the impending start of Polish-West German political talks.

A communiqué issued by the official news agency PAP said the "exchange of views on political subjects will begin in Warsaw on Feb. 5."

Higher Rate Than Other Wars

Vietnam Veterans More Prone
To Mental Ills, Doctor Says

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Vietnam war is producing a "very large pool of young, embittered" veterans who will have more future mental problems than veterans of other wars, a former U.S. Air Force psychiatrist told a Senate committee yesterday.

This is being generated by the unstable nature of the war—with emphasis on guerrilla fighting, the unstable battle lines and a distrust of all Vietnamese—combined with a lack of support at home, said Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, now a psychiatrist at Yale.

"The inability to find significance or meaning in their extreme ex-

perience leaves many Vietnam veterans with a terrible burden of survivor guilt," said Dr. Lifton.

Even more important, he contended, is the "total lack of the minimal psychological satisfactions of war"—ritualized battles that allow him to fight the enemy with valor across a stable front line.

"Finding himself in the middle of a guerrilla war in which the guerrillas have intimate contact with ordinary people, the environment to him is not only dangerous but unpredictable and devoid of landmarks that might warn of danger or help him identify the enemy," said Dr. Lifton.

"His Frustrations Mount"

He experiences a combination of profound inner confusion, helplessness and terror. His fear, rage and frustrations mount.

Dr. Lifton, a specialist in the psychological reaction of people to "extreme situations" such as Communist brainwashing, based his views on his experiences as a front-line psychiatrist in Korea, two trips to Vietnam, interviews with 50 Vietnam veterans and talks with Army psychiatrists in Vietnam.

"Vietnam veterans I have talked to were not really surprised by the recent disclosures of atrocities committed by American troops at My Lai and elsewhere," he said.

"Virtually all of them had either witnessed or heard of similar incidents, if on a somewhat smaller scale," Dr. Lifton told the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs.

He said that GIs "under the extraordinary stress of an impossible situation come to see all Vietnamese, whatever their age or sex, as interchangeable with the enemy, and that killing any Vietnamese can become a way of coming right back at those responsible for wounding or killing their buddies."

In addition, he said, the massacres give soldiers "the momentary illusion that by gunning down these figures now equated with the enemy—even little babies and women and old men—they were finally involved in a genuine military action."

Others Removed

Besides Mr. Cernik, the committee approved the removal from its 11-man presidium of Karel Polacek, head of the trade-unions council, and Stefan Sedovsky, first secretary of the Slovak Communist party.

Mr. Polacek, who also was removed as head of the trade unions, once supported liberal trade-union programs but has lately professed adherence to party orthodoxy.

The three new members of the presidium are Antonin Espek, an arch-conservative and head of the important Prague municipal party committee; Josef Kocak, now chairman of the National Front of the Czech lands; and Josef Lenart, a former premier who was replaced in April, 1968, by Mr. Cernik.

Saigon Truce Of 24 Hours at Tet Expected

Hanoi Has Announced
Four-Day Cease-Fire

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu will announce a 24-hour cease-fire for the Tet lunar new year, informed South Vietnamese government sources said today.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong already have announced a four-day truce for the Tet period. Mr. Thieu said in an official statement he "will need time to observe the situation" before making any announcement, but government sources predicted he would go along, since both sides have observed holiday cease-fires for years.

Tet falls on Feb. 6, and the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong announced they would observe a four-day truce beginning at 7 a.m. on Feb. 5. Allied military commanders have predicted major Communist attacks before and after Tet, and this presumably is what Mr. Thieu was referring to.

With ground action near a standstill, more than 500 U.S. Marines in jungle fastigies boarded a troopship at Da Nang today for home, the vanguard of 50,000 Americans leaving Vietnam under President Nixon's latest withdrawal.

GI Combat at Low Point

They sailed as military spokesmen said combat involving American forces was at its lowest point since Jan. 1, but said the command saw no significance in the comparative lull.

One American was killed and another wounded last night when guerrilla gunfire downed a helicopter 16 miles northwest of Hue, spokesmen said. The incident brought to 1,472 the number of U.S. helicopters destroyed in the war, including ten over North Vietnam, unofficial figures showed.

U.S. troops exploring a Communist munitions site in jungle north-west of Saigon uncovered another 2 1/2 tons of war material, including rockets, machine guns and nearly a quarter of a million rounds of small-arms ammunition, headquarters reported today.

The new finds raised to more than four tons the amount of weaponry dug up in the area in the past two days.

Hanoi Reports Air Raid

TOKYO, Thursday, Jan. 28 (AP)—North Vietnam today claimed its armed forces shot down two U.S. planes and damaged many others during an air raid on the North Vietnamese provinces of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh yesterday.

It claimed "this brought to 3,311 the total number of U.S. planes downed over North Vietnam to date."

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency said in an English-language broadcast monitored in Tokyo that the United States at noon yesterday sent "many planes to attack populated areas in the western parts of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces."

It said, "with big combat readiness, the armed forces of these two localities dealt the enemy staggering punitive blows, immediately shooting down on the spot three enemy planes and damaging many others."



ANOTHER FIRST FOR THE 747—The jumbo jet made its first appearance in continental Europe yesterday landing at Frankfurt after being diverted there because of fog at London. Later in the day it flew to London.

According to Trial Testimony

Dissident Cambodians Used Inside Their Country by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The United States used a Cambodian sect dedicated to the overthrow of the legitimate government of Cambodia on secret missions into that country in 1967, according to testimony at the trial in Vietnam of a Green Beret captain convicted in 1968 of killing one member of the sect.

The Cambodians, members of the Kemer Seral, were used mainly as interpreters and guides for intelligence and operational groups operating against Communist forces in Cambodia, according to Pentagon sources acquainted with the operation.

They were paid for these services by the Special Forces and American intelligence groups, although they were known to be considered subversive in their own country.

Sworn testimony by witnesses and the defendant, Capt. John J. McCarthy Jr., revealed that detachment B-57, Fifth Special Forces Group, used members of the Kemer Seral during a project outside South Vietnam called Operation Cherry.

They later got them employment with a U.S. intelligence agency.

Motions Filed

Lawyers for Capt. McCarthy filed motions with the Military Court of Review yesterday, charging that the Army had ordered one prospective witness not to show up at his murder trial at Long Binh in South Vietnam, and had failed to compel the appearance of two others.

They also charged that the prosecution had hidden an FBI laboratory report from the defense for two years and then had negligently lost a piece of evidence referred to in the report when the defense learned of its existence.

The defense lawyers maintain, as did the military counsel during the trial, that the Kemer Seral wanted to kill the member of their sect whom the captain was convicted of shooting, because he was believed to be a Soviet spy working for the Cambodian government.

Sources in the State Department said last night that the United States never had anything to do with the Kemer Seral, or Khmer Seral, except to hire Cambodians living in South Vietnam who were members of the group.

Opposed Sihanouk

The sources identified the Kemer Seral as a dissident group that had long opposed Premier Norodom Sihanouk. They said the group had been based in Vietnam or Thailand since the late 1950s and had lost its support within Cambodia by the mid-1960s. The sources also said that the Kemer Seral ceased to be effective, that it had disintegrated, and that the several hundred former members in Cambodia had pledged allegiance to the government in Phnom Penh.

However, the transcript of the trial specifically referred to operations outside of South Vietnam, as revealed in a conversation between the law officer at the court martial and Maj. Patrick J. McCarthy, chief of the counter-intelligence operations branch at U.S. Army headquarters in South Vietnam.

When Capt. McCarthy took the stand in his own defense, he was asked about the murder victim. "The man was an ethnic Cambodian, spoke several languages—Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and English quite well," he said.

"He held a rank in the organization known as Kemer Seral."

"What was the Kemer Seral?" asked the defense counsel.

"The Kemer Seral is in effect an organization which plans the political overthrow of the Cambodian government."

New BOAC Terminal

In N.Y. Catches Fire

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the British Overseas Airways Corp.'s \$40-million terminal, being constructed at Kennedy Airport.

Rage burning on the lower level created clouds of black smoke that poured from the three levels of the building, scheduled for completion about May 1. Ronald Burroughs, airline manager at the airport, said the blaze may cause a delay in opening the terminal.

WIVES OF 4 POW

Are Critical of
McCarthy Retaliation

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Wives of four missing American soldiers ended a three-day sit-in in South Vietnam yesterday with a claim of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

The women, whose husbands were downed over North Viet and Laos, told of an encounter with Sen. McCarthy during stop earlier this month in town. They said they learned the Minnesota senator was staying at their hotel and sought to tell him of their plight. At the time, he was told he was equally concerned about the plight of American prisoners and draft-dodgers.

"That really hurt," said Mrs. Mearns, whose husband, Air Force lieutenant colonel, has been missing more than a year. "It hurt to have him say that."

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Nixon Wins Test as House Sustains Money Bill Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

administration, following up the President's conciliatory veto message of yesterday, offered to compromise Congress-White House differences over the money bill.

Rep. Albert H. Quie, R., Minn., said he received a White House letter today to be read to Congress pledging that the President would allow \$340 million, chartered by the government, the heavy six-ton trucks that the Nigerian government requested for overland distribution of supplies could not be carried in any transport except the wide-bodied C-141. Only the Air Force's Military Airlift Command flies these planes.

Rep. Quie told reporters he had also been assured that the President would accept an additional \$70

million for vocational training and \$140 million for other programs.

These commitments would make the new budget package—for the fiscal year already seven months along—\$448 million over the President's request rather than the \$125 billion carried by the doomed bill.

Two Republicans earlier today offered a compromise that would let Congress face by adhering to its addition of about \$1 billion for education while giving Mr. Nixon actual control over how it would be spent.

In his veto message, Mr. Nixon primarily objected to a provision in the money bill that required he spend the extra money. It was believed the compromise, offered by Reps. John J. Rhodes, Ariz., and Robert H. Michel, Ill., had White House backing.

They said the plan would be offered in the House Appropriations Committee when it met to draft a new bill.

In the first major confrontation of this congressional election year, both Mr. Nixon and the Democratic legislators got what they wanted, in a political sense. The President could point the finger of "inflation" at a Congress controlled by the Democrats the already has blamed Democratic spending in the last decade for the present inflation.

And the Democrats, many of whom, like their Republican counterparts, must face the voters in November, can claim they wanted to spend the money on America's young people—not on rockets and bombers.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon was very pleased at the support he received in today's vote.

He also was pleased that a substantial number of members of the House were willing to stand up and be counted on a major national priority—getting prices under control," Mr. Ziegler told reporters.

To demonstrate his gratitude to the 191 members who voted to uphold his veto, Mr. Nixon invited them to the White House so he could express his appreciation in person.

Mr. Ziegler said there would be a reception for the presidential backers this evening in the residential quarters—a private reception with no news coverage.

Capt. O'Neill Retires

RELFAPST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (AP)—Capt. Terence O'Neill, who was provincial premier during the height of last year's rioting in Northern Ireland, yesterday retired from the Belfast Parliament. A life peer, he said he intended to play a political role in Britain's House of Lords.

Jets Attack Near Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

difficult, he added, because "it takes only a minute or two for a jet fighter to fly from the Suez Canal to Cairo, and they don't stay long over the target."

The canal is about 80 miles from Cairo.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser has pledged to retaliate against Israeli civilian targets if Egyptian civilians are attacked.

Mr. Meir had denied a report published last weekend that Egyptian troops had taken part in Libyan negotiations with France to purchase 100 Mirage aircraft.

He criticized a message by President Nixon to a Jewish conference earlier this week pledging more weapons assistance to Israel if necessary, but his remarks were more restrained than comments in some other Arab countries.

2 Attacks on Jordan

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Israeli planes attacked north Jordan and Israeli gunners bombarded the north Jordan River valley in two separate incidents today, a military spokesman announced.

One Jordanian civilian was killed and two others wounded, he said. The air raid took place at 1:40 p.m. when the planes swept over the Shatt al-Bared area of the Irbid governorate, 43 miles north of Amman, spraying rocket and machine-gun fire.

The spokesman said the planes were engaged by anti-aircraft fire during the 20-minute raid. There were no Jordanian casualties.

Earlier, Israeli troops shelled the area of al-Manashiyah, five miles south of the Sea of Galilee, with mortars. The bombardment, which took place at 7:45 a.m., killed one civilian and wounded two others, the spokesman said.

Moreover, he is assuming the

**GEORG JENSEN
SILVER**

ORDERS OVER \$100
CAN BE SHIPPED AT
DANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN
239 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 B, RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

CASA DANESSE GEORG JENSEN
87 VIA DANESI CRISPI, ROMA

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	F	Partly
ANKARA <td>4 <td>39 <td>Sunny</td> </td></td>	4 <td>39 <td>Sunny</td> </td>	39 <td>Sunny</td>	Sunny
ANTWERP <td>14 <td>57</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	14 <td>57</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE <td>4 <td>39</td> <td>B, C</td> </td>	4 <td>39</td> <td>B, C</td>	39	B, C
BELMONT <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Snow</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Snow</td>	34	Snow
BIRMINGHAM <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
BOSTON <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
CAIRO <td>19</td> <td>66</td> <td>Sunny</td>	19	66	Sunny
COPENHAGEN <td>16</td> <td>61</td> <td>Partly</td>	16	61	Partly
COURMAYEUR <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
COSTA P. SOL <td>14</td> <td>57</td> <td>Partly</td>	14	57	Partly
DUBLIN <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH <td>1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td> </td>	1 <td>34</td> <td>Cloudy</td>	34	Cloudy
FLORENCE <td>12</td> <td>54</td> <td>Overcast</td>	12	54	Overcast
FRANKFURT <td>9</td> <td>48</td> <td>Overcast</td>	9	48	Overcast
GENEVA <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <td>Overcast</td>	3	37	Overcast
Helsinki <td>7</td> <td>45</td> <td>Partly</td>	7	45	Partly
LONDON <td>11</td> <td>52</td> <td>Overcast</td>	11	52	Overcast
LAS PALMAS <td>2</td>	2		

Proposed Changes Beaten

Drug Control Measure Passes Senate Easily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A comprehensive drug bill after defeating attempts to change its dominant law-enforcement character, passed the Senate today overwhelmingly.

A 90-0 vote came on an 80-0 vote after amendments to reduce penalties for persons convicted of possession of marijuana.

The bill, which would place more emphasis on the scientific and medical aspects of drug addiction, was backed by supporters of the bill.

The Senate defeated, on a 58-40 vote, an amendment to cut by half the prison sentences for drug offenses and subsequent convictions.

And it turned back 44 to 39, an attempt to give HEW scientists a stronger voice in determining which drugs should be classified as dangerous under schedules that outline control procedures and penalties for use and distribution.

Hughes Backed Changes

The amendments were framed by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, who in two days of speeches has insisted that HEW should be given the primary responsibility and authority for conducting drug-related research and weighing the scientific and medical problems of drug abuse.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., and Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb., both members of the Judiciary Committee, which wrote the 100-page bill, contended that the bill gives both the HEW and Justice Departments a voice in drug abuse control.

Sen. Hruska said the Hughes amendments would "discard" the attorney general from what was intended as a law enforcement bill, a move that he said represented a "strange and alien philosophy."

"The Justice Department doesn't want this approach," Sen. Dodd declared. "The secretary of HEW doesn't want it. Nobody wants it."

But Sen. Hughes said he believes the bill is already much too heavily weighted in favor of law enforcement.

The administration-backed bill already contains penalties for certain drug abuses less severe than existing law.

Magazine Says U.S. List A-Targets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The German magazine Stern yesterday said it has pages of U.S. military documents that identify military targets in friendly territory.

The magazine said it had obtained the documents from a source in the U.S. military who had been involved in the bombing of Germany.

Washington, a spokesman for the Pentagon declined to comment on the Stern reports.

Approval Seems Assured

Carwell Ends Testimony Before Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Chairman Thurston C. B. Morton of the Senate Judiciary Committee today completed his testimony before the committee on the nomination of Judge Carwell to the Federal Appeals Court.

Carwell, a judge from the Federal Appeals Court in the District of Columbia, testified for the first time before the committee.

Carwell testified that he had been a member of the Supreme Court since 1954. He said he had been a member of the Supreme Court since 1954.

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Leftovers From WW II

A 280-foot-high column of water was blasted into the air Tuesday by a Royal Navy underwater bomb disposal team that detonated eleven 1,000-pound World War II bombs in the hold of the German freighter Arnold Mask, which sank off the south coast of the Isle of Jersey in 1943. The bombs were exploded last year.



Gas Ran Out, 10 Planes Lost By AF in '69

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Air Force planes have been running out of gas and crashing and the top Air Force general says it looks to him like "a lack of professionalism and discipline."

As a result, Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, has cracked down with orders to tighten up on supervision.

According to the Air Force, there were ten planes lost last year due to "fuel depletion." The loss could add up to a bill of about \$25 million.

"Recent accidents and incidents caused by fuel depletion indicate a lack of professionalism and discipline," Gen. Ryan said in a message to all major commands.

He said "these occurrences have included all models of aircraft from fighter to four-engine jet aircraft and have occurred under conditions involving both visual and instrument flight conditions."

"Adequate operational supervision would have prevented the loss of these aircraft," he said.

Gen. Ryan's statement came just over two weeks after his own son, Capt. John D. Ryan Jr., 29, was killed when his F-4 Phantom crashed recently. There has been no official report on the cause of that crash.

Gen. Ryan made no reference to his son's death in the order.

Wilson Sits In Beside Nixon At Security Council Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon accorded British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today the privilege of sitting in on a meeting of the National Security Council—the President's top advisory board on national security and foreign policy.

The NSC sessions are so secret that the White House seldom discloses even the general topics up for consideration. The invitation to Mr. Wilson to sit in underscored the depth of Anglo-American relations.

Only one other prime minister is believed to have attended such a meeting, the late Harold Holt, of Australia.

After the 10 a.m. meeting of the NSC, the two leaders spent almost two hours with their principal aides discussing world problems.

The future of the Atlantic Alliance and East-West relations were in the focus of their discussions, a diplomatic source said.

Mr. Wilson and his guest emerged from the President's White House office at 12:35 p.m. They walked together to waiting limousines, and their handshakes marked the end of Mr. Wilson's two-day official program in Washington.

There were no final statements made, nor was a communiqué issued.

At a press conference later Mr. Wilson publicly endorsed the Atlantic Alliance's proposal to the Soviet bloc for a neutral and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

Noting that this proposal was made in 1968, Mr. Wilson told the news conference that "this is still the policy of NATO, of Her Majesty's government, and of the United States."

The question of troop reductions is "an area where there could be some positive gain," Mr. Wilson said.

Last night, at the halfway point of his talks with President Nixon, Mr. Wilson said that for the first time in many years the world monetary system is "not beset by turbulence" or "blind economic forces capable of engulfing the whole monetary system."

Foreign Aid Bill Sent to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate sent to President Nixon today a \$1.8 billion foreign-aid bill containing one of the lowest allocations ever made for the program.

Action on the compromise measure was completed after an hour's debate, by voice vote. The House passed it yesterday.

The foreign-aid money was included in a \$2.5 billion bill which also contained funds for the Peace Corps, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association, and some other groups. The total was cut \$1.7 billion below President Nixon's request.

White House Police Get Jazzy New Dress Uniform

By Nan Robertson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The presidential police force, which has been wearing British-style uniforms, is getting a new look. The uniforms, which were designed by a Washington tailor, are described as "double-breasted with gold braid and gold buttons and stiff plastic shakos decorated with the White House crest. The headgear resembles that worn by German traffic policemen. The next boldest silhouette is the black-hoisted pistol hung from a black belt."

White House spokesmen said the uniforms to be worn only on ceremonial occasions, were inspired by Mr. Nixon's impressions of foreign police during his European tour last winter. West Germany was one of the countries he visited.

But Mr. Muscatello, whose downtown emporium bears the legend "pauls cuffed free while you wait" on the window, indicated strongly that the original idea was his. Besides, he said, "I've never been to Europe—I'm just a country fella."

When ceremonies are over, such as yesterday's welcome to Mr. Wilson on the south lawn, the police again don their modern black jackets and visored caps.

Nervous Pride

Yesterday morning, the White House guards displayed nervousness mixed with a hint of pride as they sidled over to observers and asked "What do you think of it?"

Yesterday's unexpected fashion parade was something of a historical breakthrough. James Ketchum, the White House curator, said research indicates that the mansion's policemen, at least back to Abraham Lincoln's administration, have always worn contemporary uniforms like those of the Washington police force and police in other American cities.

Mr. Muscatello commented that maybe the officers' new clothes would make life "more interesting for them" and "help law enforcement all over the city."

McNair Tells S.C. to Accept Integration

Governor Rejects Plea To Close Schools

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 28 (WP)—In a televised appearance here, Gov. Robert B. McNair told the people of South Carolina last night, "We've run out of courts, and we've run out of time, and we must adjust to new circumstances."

In sharp contrast with other Deep South governors who have urged defiance against court orders for immediate integration, Gov. McNair declared, "I will oppose any attempt to close down the public schools. The only way South Carolina is going to continue to grow is through its educational program. We're going to have to maintain, support and strengthen our public school system."

The situation involving school desegregation "is too important to get drawn into political chicanery and political hypocrisy," Gov. McNair said, "and I think it is time for everyone to be honest and sincere to the people of South Carolina, and quit holding out false hopes."

Reluctant to Repel

The governor, a former chairman of the National Democratic Governors' Conference, responded sharply to Republican Congressman Albert Watson, of Columbia, a likely candidate for governor this year, who has accused Gov. McNair of inaction on court orders setting a Feb. 18 deadline for two South Carolina school districts.

"I think the congressman has been among those holding out hope," Gov. McNair said, "and it is time to deliver, or admit we're not going to get any affirmative relief from the Congress of the United States and be honest and sincere enough to the people to say this."

"We've seen what defiance will lead to. We saw in Arkansas, when Gen. Eisenhower sent the troops in. We saw in Alabama and Mississippi. I don't think the people of this state would want me to defy the order of the court after we've run the course legally."

Don't Want Troops

"We don't want federal troops in South Carolina. We've built a reputation of obedience to the law," Gov. McNair said he will oppose any attempt to repeal the state's compulsory school attendance law.

"We don't want to bring up another generation of illiterates," he said.

The law was reinstated on his recommendation in 1967 after its repeal in 1964 in an attempt to thwart the Supreme Court's original desegregation decision. A bill to repeal the present compulsory attendance law was introduced yesterday by several Greenville County representatives.

Both houses of the Legislature yesterday also approved a resolution condemning the court orders on immediate desegregation as "unrealistic, unreasonable, and impossible to administer."



U.S. to Convert Some Vehicles To Natural Gas to Cut Fumes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—More than 1,000 federal vehicles will be converted this year to burn natural gas in a power-plant system that cuts noxious auto emissions by about 80 percent, government officials told Congress yesterday.

The vehicles, both light trucks and autos, are powered by an interchangeable fuel system that will burn either gasoline or natural gas. Tests with a dozen cars that started three months ago in Los Angeles found that when natural gas was used in the "dual-fuel" system there was a 90 percent reduction in emission of hydrocarbons, an 80 percent cut in carbon monoxide, 70 percent less oxides of nitrogen and the complete elimination of lead.

Officials of the General Services Administration, who disclosed the test results yesterday, said the anticipated benefits of natural gas propulsion, such as fewer oil and sparking changes and fewer engine tune-ups.

Robert M. O'Mahoney, commissioner of the GSA's transportation and communications service, said the agency will convert from 1,000 to 1,500 of its vehicles to the dual system this year.

He told hearings of the subcommittee on energy, natural resources and the environment, that the dual-fuel system would be ideal for fleet operations of taxis, mail trucks and milk trucks in metropolitan areas. He estimated that in Los Angeles, for example, 35 percent of pollution was due to the operation of fleet vehicles.

The subcommittee was hearing testimony on a bill that would, in effect, offer the auto makers an incentive to build low-emission vehicles by guaranteeing a market for them.

Introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., the bill would force the federal government to give preference when buying its 60,000 new vehicles a year to those that are as smogless as possible. The manufacturers would be allowed a bonus of up to 25 percent of the purchase price if low-emission equipment were installed.

Mr. O'Mahoney estimated that the potential market for dual-fuel vehicles for fleet operations would be about five million cars and trucks throughout the nation.

The GSA officials said the cost of a dual-fuel system is about \$330 more for each vehicle than the standard gasoline power system. They conceded that extra storage space is needed for the large metal bottle containing the compressed natural gas, but that this was less of a drawback in trucks than it was in passenger cars.

Compared with gasoline, the costs of natural gas operation are about 25 percent less, Mr. O'Mahoney said. The dozen test cars are being used at the Veterans Administration Hospital in West Los Angeles. The vehicles can travel about 80 miles on the tank of compressed gas, with fuel mileage that is about one-third better than gasoline.

Plane Does Own Thing

MONCTON, New Brunswick, Jan. 28 (AP)—A small single-engine plane is missing in rugged country near Wabush, Newfoundland, after taking off without its pilot.

Department of Transport officials said the plane stalled as the pilot was landing at Wabush. To get the motor running again, he stepped out of the plane and gave the propeller a swing.

The motor started and the plane zipped down the runway, lifted into the air, made a slow spiral climb and was last seen headed east over rocky bushland—with nobody on board.

Charles J. Dibona

Civilian Aide of Pentagon Chosen to Succeed Hershey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Charles J. Dibona, 37, a civilian weapons and systems analysis expert for the Pentagon, has been chosen by the White House to succeed Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of the Selective Service.

It was reported today.

Congressional sources who disclosed his selection said Mr. Dibona has a "very good" chance of being confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Hershey, the nation's draft chief since the start of World War II, will leave the Selective Service Feb. 16 to become a White House consultant.

Mr. Dibona, a former Rhodes scholar with degrees earned at Oxford University in England, reportedly is a supporter of additional draft reform and President Nixon's proposals for an all-volunteer army.

He is president of the Center for Naval Analyses, an independent organization run by the University of Rochester in New York under contract to the Navy. It decides whether new weapons are worth what they cost and helps the Navy and Marines plan how troops and ships are deployed.

Pentagon-Fired Expert Hired to Buck Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A. Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon efficiency expert who lost his job after telling Congress about pyramiding costs of the C-5A cargo jet, was hired yesterday by a businessmen's organization to crusade against wasteful military spending.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his new job by calling for a \$20 billion cut in the defense budget, including \$5 billion from the \$13 billion major weapons program.

He also told a news conference that structural defects which have caused the Air Force to restrict loads of the C-5A jumbo transport to half the planned capacity have been there all along but they have been "concealed."

The businessmen's Educational Fund, a 200-member organization formed to oppose military spending, announced it will pay Mr. Fitzgerald \$30,000 to spend three quarters of his time this year making speeches about Pentagon waste.

Mr. Fitzgerald has also been hired as a consultant to a Senate House subcommittee headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis. It was in testimony to that panel that Mr. Fitzgerald first said the cost of the C-5A had increased about \$2.5 billion over original estimates.

GE, 14 Unions Reported Close To Ending Strike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP)—The General Electric Co. and a coalition of 14 unions are reported close to an agreement that could settle the 94-day strike against the country's fourth largest industrial corporation.

Secretary of Labor George P. Schultz said, "The parties have come much closer together," although "there are still some things to be resolved."

In New York City, where the talks are taking place, optimism was less guarded. Agreement was "widely closed," according to one source, even an agreement between negotiating teams will not necessarily resolve the dispute and end the strike. Ratification of the pact by rank-and-file members will be required before it can go into effect.

Train Derails, 3 Killed
FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 28 (UPI)—Six cars of a passenger train derailed here yesterday, killing three women as they slept in Pullman cars and injuring 53 other persons.

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16 Ulster Police Cleared Of Riot Misconduct Charges

HELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI)—No disciplinary action will be taken against 16 policemen charged with misconduct during the January 1969 riots in Londonderry, Inspector General Sir Arthur Young of the Royal Ulster Constabulary announced today.

The dismissal of the complaints against the policemen brought an immediate protest from pro-Catholic independent Member of Parliament John Hume.

"It was a scandalous decision," Mr. Hume said. "This announcement stinks of appeasement and will undermine the people's trust in the police force. It could cause more trouble in the community."

The decision followed renewed disturbances last night, with British

Estes, in Prison, Sued By State for Taxes

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Sue G. Estes, the first West Texas multimillionaire who is now hoping to be paroled from federal prison, yesterday was sued by the State of Texas for \$4,376 in back taxes.

The suit is for "employee contribution taxes" on some \$252,557 in wages Estes paid during the first quarter of 1962, the year his paper empire crumbled.

Estes, who built the \$150 million financial empire on swindles, is now in Sandstone, Minn., federal prison. A parole board is to consider his case Friday. He went to prison in 1965 on a 15-year sentence for fraud.

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RENEWED CLASHES IN BELFAST—Police and armed troops blocking Townsend Street and Shankhill Road intersection early yesterday during a confrontation with Protestants on the fourth night of demonstrations.

Regional Rule Measure Is Voted in Italy

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, house and red-eyed after a 66-hour parliamentary marathon, completed action this morning on a controversial bill to give broad legislative and administrative powers to 14 new regional parliaments and governments—at least two of them with Communist majorities.

Hailed by proponents of the center and left as a measure to bring government closer to the people and relieve an overburdened central bureaucracy, the measure has been fought by conservatives as an anachronistic divisive step backward at a time when the world trend is toward larger rather than smaller political units.

Once the measure has been approved also by the Senate—action that depends on political developments in another sphere—14 regional parliaments and executives to be chosen in the spring will exercise powers in a score of matters from local policing to fishing, forestry and urban planning.

The vote for approval of the law after dawn this morning, 367 votes to 68 with 178 abstentions, reflects the political commitment of the center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists and Democratic Socialists—rather than the convictions of many of their individual members.

For it is generally recognized that many of the majority held serious reservations on the wisdom of equipping Italy with a new, fourth level of government added to national, provincial and municipal ones. These were overcome by two considerations.

The first was that the constitution adopted in 1947 made regional organization mandatory. The second was that ability of the center-left parties to hold together on the measure was considered a test of their will and ability to form a new governing alliance to replace the present weak one-party government of Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor.

Suit Challenges Rate-Fixing on World Airlines

MIAMI, Jan. 28 (AP)—A suit seeking \$250 million in damages has been filed challenging airline rate-fixing for international flights. The suit contended that an "airline cartel" has blocked competitive pricing and "monopolized the entire airline industry."

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court Monday, named the International Air Transport Association and Pan American World Airways as defendants.

It was filed on behalf of Hugh L. Sowers, a professor of law at the University of Miami, Sylvie B. Sowers, and "other persons who are not named" but represent a "class which consists of persons who have traveled as passengers on or who desire to travel on Pan American World Airways Inc." It alleges that an airline cartel has "paralyzed competitive pricing, curtailed the freedom of choice of plaintiff consumers and monopolized the entire airline industry."

More than 100 airlines of the non-Communist world are members of IATA, which meets every two years to agree on passenger fares and cargo rates for international service. These agreements are then submitted to the governments involved for approval.

Air Taxi Goes Down In Lake Erie; 9 Lost

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A two-engine air taxi en route from Cleveland to Detroit with nine persons aboard crashed into ice-covered Lake Erie about 20 miles northwest of here today. The Coast Guard said there were apparently no survivors.

It was the first crash for Tag Airlines, a commuter line in the Great Lakes area which is in the process of becoming a major scheduled airline.

Aboard the plane, a ten-year-old British De Havilland Dove, were seven passengers and two crew members.

Italian Parties Adjourn Effort At New Center-Left Coalition

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—A meeting of center-left party leaders seeking to create a new majority government ended inconclusively today.

The secretaries of the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialist and Republican parties conferred throughout the afternoon, then said they would refer the entire matter to the executive committees of their respective parties.

Meanwhile, leftist and rightist students clashed at the University of Rome in a battle that sent two students to a hospital and injured about 30 others. The clash came after law and mathematics students at the university boycotted their classes in demands for curriculum reforms.

On the labor front, many Italian airports were shut down by a 48-hour strike of civil aviation employees seeking higher pay.

Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport was kept operating by military officers who were ordered by Transport Minister Remo Gaspari to replace the airport's civilian manager and other striking personnel.

Several cities suffered traffic jams as their turn fell to be hit by sporadic transport workers strikes that have been going on for weeks.

The meeting of party leaders was the fifth since early December, when Premier Mariano Rumor called for a new coalition government to replace his fragile Christian Democratic cabinet. The present minority government was formed last August as an interim body following a breakup of the old center-left coalition.

Food Additive May Trigger Mutations, U.S. Doctor Asserts

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A professor at New York University reported yesterday that sulfur dioxide, a major air pollutant and food additive, causes a drastic change in the basic structure of the chemicals of heredity.

He suggested that this could have important biological implications and might be responsible for triggering mutations and cancer in humans and other living organisms.

Dr. Robert Shapiro, associate professor of chemistry at NYU's Washington Square College of Arts and Science, presented his findings in an article in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

Senator Ford, Radio Comedian, Is Dead at 82

GREENPORT, N.Y., Jan. 28 (UPI)—Senator Ford, a former vaudeville comedian whose joking on radio's "Can You Top This?" program gained him national fame, died of cancer last night. He was 82.

Edward E. Ford was a New Yorker who left school after the eighth grade to work as a comedian. He became "Senator" in his early days when he was mistakenly introduced as Senator Ford at a club dinner. The name stuck for the rest of his career.

He capped a long vaudeville career with Broadway and radio appearances, and then joined "Can You Top This?" a radio network show where Mr. Ford, Joe Laurie Jr. and Harry Herzhfield tried to top jokes sent in by listeners.

Gerard Sweetman
DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (AP)—Gerard Sweetman, 61, a former finance minister of Ireland, was killed today in a car-truck collision at Lough, County Wicklow, as he returned from a meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Etna Erupts

CATANIA, Sicily, Jan. 28 (AP)—Mount Etna, Europe's most active volcano, shot molten rock high into the air today following a four-month lull. Scientists said the eruption created no danger to villages on Etna's slopes.

Black-Market Gas Scandal Adds to Vatican's Distress

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A report of black-market dealings in gasoline gave the Vatican its second scandal in 48 hours today and angered authorities of the tiny city-state.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Casbah," Mr. Pasco Vallano, the Vatican press spokesman, said in refusing comment on the gasoline case. He had confirmed only yesterday that officials were investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, the world's greatest collection of antiquities.

A Vatican source said that officials of the 106-acre state discovered illegal dealings in gasoline which is sold to Vatican residents and employees at about half the Italian price.

The source said an unnamed official was suspended from his job and gasoline rationing rules were tightened as a result of the case.

Each Vatican citizen or employee has a right to buy up to 150 liters (33 gallons) of gasoline a month at the Vatican gas station for a price of 60 lire (3.5 cents) a liter for regular gas and 50 lire (3.1 cents) for high-test. This is about half the price in Italy.

The source said that one or more Vatican employees sold their ration cards to Italians for 20 lire (3.1 cents) a liter.

Mr. Vallano admitted yesterday that the Vatican is investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, but he said no evidence has been found, "at least up to now," to back up a report by the Italian news agency that museum officials allegedly sold a large stock of 500-litre (30-gallon) admission tickets.

He said that the retirement of a few museum officials and the temporary replacement of another was unconnected with the investigation.

Burglary Scare
On top of the scandals, the Vatican today had a burglary scare and a case of theft to contend with.

The huge bronze doors of St. Peter's Basilica stayed closed far beyond normal opening time today while police investigated an alarm box that appeared to have been tampered with. It turned out to be a false alarm.

Later today, police arrested a 66-year-old Roman who allegedly stole valuable books from the Vatican's libraries by posing as a professor of literature.

Antonio Calabro was charged with theft after being apprehended in the reading room of the Vatican-run Greek Pontifical College.

Who's That Knocking My Door? It's a 970-Pound Fighting Bull

LA PUERLA DEL RIO, Spain, Jan. 28 (AP)—A family of five was besieged for ten hours in their home here by a 970-pound fighting bull which spent an entire night trying to batter down the front door with its horns. It was learned today.

The bull was one of six that wandered onto the estate of 46-year-old Antonio Fernandez Guterres two days ago.

Mr. Guterres tried to scare the animals by firing his shotgun, but one of them defied the shots and chased him back to his house.

Mr. Guterres, his wife and three children barricaded the door with everything they could lay their hands on as the beast tried to batter its way in.

Ten hours later, Mr. Guterres escaped from the building through a window and with the help of neighbors, finally drove the bull away.

Recently, farmers in the same area said they had been besieged for four days in a similar incident.

Indonesia—II

Communist Rehabilitation: Problem for the Future

By Stanley Karnow
(Second of two articles.)

JOGJAKARTA (UPI)—The teen-age girl is barely audible as she recollects the scene. Batches of ten men, roped by the neck, were led to a river bank and machine-gunned systematically by soldiers as the villagers watched. Her father was among them. She saw him die.

A boy remembers seeing his mother killed by a mob, and a young girl recalls the army arresting her father—and returning his body to the family a few months later.

A brother and sister, eight and five years old, awake in the night whimpering for their parents. Their mother is in jail. Nobody knows what happened to their father.

These and a dozen other children live in a small villa in a suburb of this central Java city. They are under the care of student volunteers mobilized by a local citizen who prefers to remain anonymous.

They are the children of alleged Communists slaughtered four years ago following an abortive attempt by the Indonesian Communist party to seize power in Djakarta. An estimated half-million people were massacred in that blood-bath. By official count, 120,000 suspects still languish in more than 300 jails throughout the country. In many places, their families are outcasts.

Bitterness Persists
The local citizen's desire for anonymity, he candidly concedes, is prompted by his fear of being branded guilty by association. For the bitterness and tension that inspired normally placid Indonesian troops and peasants to kill their compatriots persists to this day.

The predominantly military government under Gen. Suharto is aware that these survivors of the anti-Communist holocaust represent a huge problem, both now and for the future.

At present, they are virtual refugees considered by their former neighbors the equal of lepers. Not long ago, 60 freed prisoners returned to jail three days after their release, explaining that they felt safer there than in their native village.

But unless they are reintegrated into society, high-ranking government spokesmen acknowledge, the prisoners and their families may eventually be induced by Communist leaders to join a new insurgent movement in the years ahead.

The trouble, however, is that while this problem is recognized in theory at government echelons, appeals for enlightened action are rarely observed by senior officers, civilian officials and ordinary people in the provinces.

In large measure, the animosity towards alleged Communists in the villages is the result of religious differences combined with the kind of parochial jealousies and rivalries that exist in all small communities.

An Unhappily Married
The Indonesian Communist party and its affiliated peasant, labor, youth and other associations claimed some 16 million members prior to 1965. Most of these people were not authentic Communists, but ignorant folk attracted by utopian promises of prosperity and other officers, as an Indonesian scholar who has studied the recent episode points out, one of the reasons why thousands of these alleged Communists did not resist the slaughter is that they did not even know they were regarded as Communists.

Nevertheless, anyone identified with a Communist organization is anathema—and atheism is the only sin not forgiven by Islam. Before the coup, moreover, Communist cadres deliberately incited Muslims by attacking their schools and mosques.

So now, looking back, many Muslims no longer see Christianity towards alleged Communists or their families. "Sinhers must suffer," some say, while others argue: "If we hadn't killed them, they would have killed us."

Underlying these attitudes has been the lack of respectability of Communism and other leftist ideologies—generally felt towards people outside their own kinship circle. Or, as a university professor here explains: "This is a tribal society in which loyalties often do not extend beyond the clan or family. Nationalism has not yet produced a sense of social duty."

Army Remembers
Aggravating this popular tendency to ostracize the survivors of the holocaust is the fact that army officers, who hold authority in most districts, suffer from what might be called a "crocodile pit" trauma.

They launched their coup on the night of Sept. 30, 1965, the Communist ministered six generals and dumped their corpses into a hole known as the "crocodile pit" at a military airfield near Djakarta.

That unusually brutal act left Indonesian Army officers with little inclination to display kindness toward Communists, real or imaginary.

In their sweeps through the countryside, therefore, operational troops have been less than discriminating in their killings.

According to some well-informed sources here, numbers of people have been slain during these sweeps because jails are already overcrowded and the army lacks funds to feed additional prisoners.

Over the years, government interrogators have classified prisoners into "A," "B" and "C" categories.

Those in the "A" group supposed to have been directly involved in the Communist movement and are scheduled to be tried. Of the estimated 5,000 prisoners in this category, however, a handful have actually been brought to court.

The "B" group, numbered about 15,000, is composed of prisoners held on "suspicion" involvement in the coup. Cause of their membership in Communist-front organizations or release these prisoners, stand, they are being exiled to a remote island in Moluccas at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago.

Exiles Segregated
About 2,500 "B" prisoners already been moved to a new island near the town of Buru. The "intellectuals," among writers, professors and officials, are kept separate from the other captives in order to prevent the spread of "subversive" ideas. Though government propaganda strives to portray Buru as an island paradise, Western reporters taken last month describe it as a spot in which the prisoners have been given provisions eight months, will be come after that to grow their food or starve.

Several Indonesians in the prisoner issue as though that exile to Buru is better than being in the "C" category, as the "C" prisoners are due to be released in the coming months. "On primitive as it is, they at least rebuild their lives," a Javanese Roman Catholic priest, "Back in the village they face constant hostility. Many of those listed as prisoners have lacked the distinction of being classified even Communist suspects. Inmate in a jail not far from here, a prisoner has been imprisoned since 1965 because his brother, now dead, was an alleged Communist. Army of have told the inmate's wife her husband is innocent, they also say, 'we cannot let him go.'"

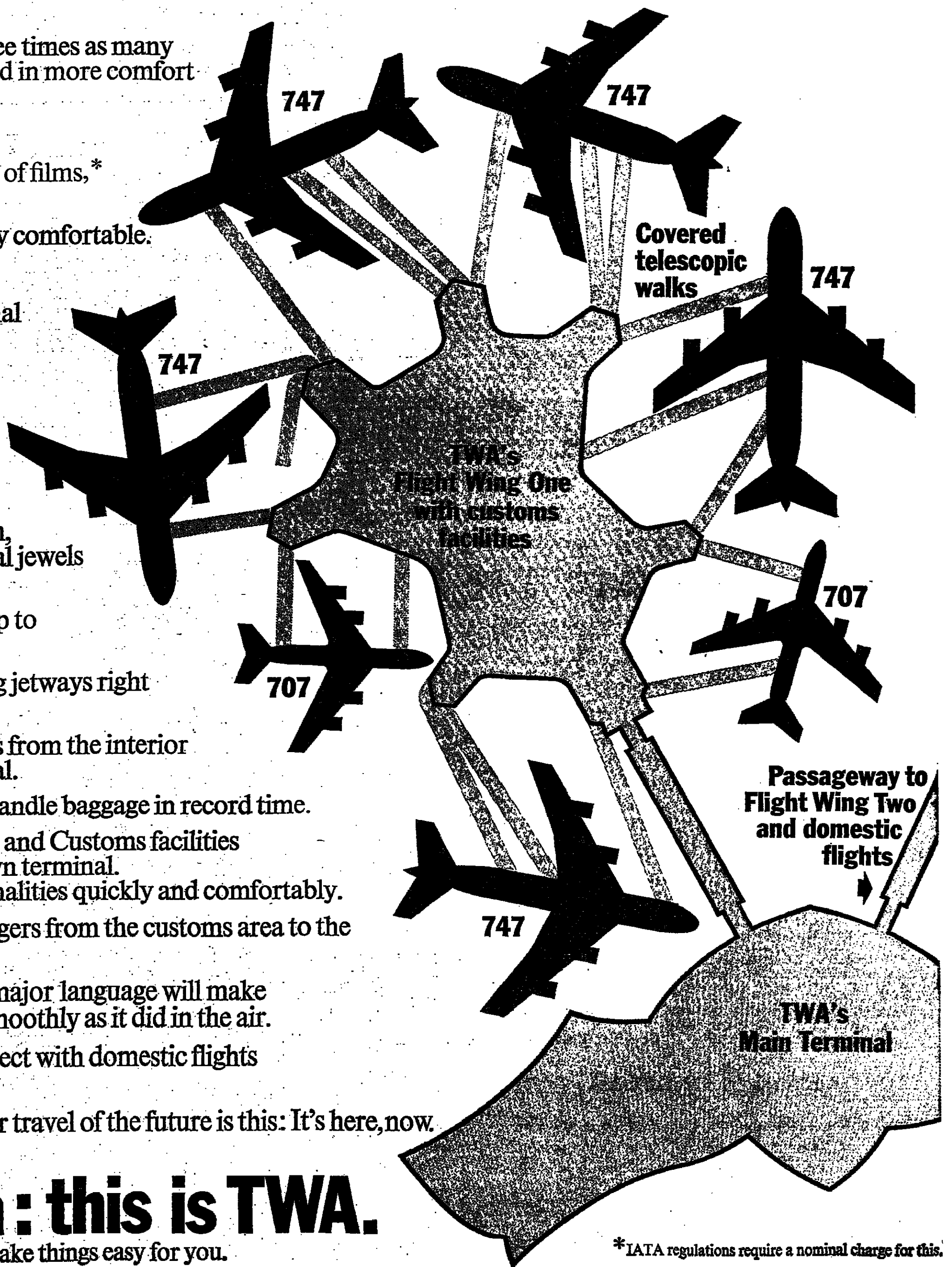
Bulging Prisons
The prisons in this bulging with thousands of early innocuous captives from all accounts, the kind of their internment is a living. In contrast to the "A" and "B" categories, who are a pound of rice daily, the prisoners receive no food rations except on holidays. Their families are in all the families are penniless, who manage to scrape by enough money to provide for jailed relatives are forced to pay off the prison. As a consequence, large numbers of inmates here are reported to be afflicted with scurvy, a disease caused by undernourishment whose symptom is a swelling of limbs.

In many instances, they have been able to bribe commanders to release the stated relatives, with the money they have saved. As a result, the prisoners are a constant source of trouble. Prisoners are frequently released and recaptured, and even exchange for bribes. The authorities are certain that families can no longer afford to pay. Whether they are in or out of jail, the money is a constant worry as a spiral of poverty. Local sources stress, however, that prison commanders are not sadistic and even well-intentioned. They are motivated by a desire to protect the country from Communism. The Suharto government, Djakarta is equally well intentioned, judging from its appeals to local army officers, civilian functionaries to national unity by weeding out Communist sympathizers.

Economic Attack
What worries the government is that a failure to bring wounds of the anti-Communist horror will contribute to revival of the Communist movement, which has a strange blend of death and rebirth since foundation 50 years ago. Several senior officials here are convinced that the answer to a Communist comeback is the rapid reconstruction of the economy. In the opinion of these officials, increased production, but wages and the other will serve to weaken the Communist movement. For that, they insist, Indonesia's priority should be the five-year plan, which will this year with the goal of agricultural and industrial output 50 percent by 1975. If a successful plan is solution, then a case is made between economic growth and Communist activities and outcome is far from predictable.

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Retreat From Responsibility

Lester B. Pearson, chairman of a special World Bank study committee, warned last year that the faltering performance of foreign assistance donors was creating a "crisis" in international development.

More recently, Jan Tinbergen, the Nobel Prize-winning Dutch economist who heads the UN's Development Planning Committee, predicted worldwide "disaster" if the rich nations failed to respond more generously to the desperate needs of the two-thirds of mankind who are poor.

The fears expressed by these international experts and many others can only be deepened by the miserly \$1.8 billion United States foreign-aid appropriations bill approved by House and Senate conferees and adopted by the House Tuesday. Although this belated appropriation for the current fiscal year represents a slight increase over last year's butchering aid bill, it falls \$300 million short of President Nixon's too modest request for aid and far short of what the United States could and should spend to maintain its leadership in a responsible international development effort.

In order to spur the self-sustaining economic growth that is now possible in most developing countries and to close the dangerously widening gap between rich nations and poor, the Pearson Committee recommended that developed nations raise their annual foreign-assistance efforts to the

equivalent of 1 percent of gross national product by 1975. In response to this urgent appeal, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Canada and some of the Scandinavian countries already have pledged substantial increases in their aid contributions.

The United States, which once set aside 3 percent of its GNP to aid Europe under the Marshall Plan and which is best able to afford a generous foreign-aid budget, has steadily slipped behind. Today the United States is allocating only about .33 percent of its GNP for overseas assistance. That is just one-third of the Pearson recommendation. Once the leader in foreign aid, prodding others to a more generous effort, the United States has now fallen to eighth place among aid donors in relative terms and is still slipping.

President Nixon, who has ominously linked development aid with defense in his new policy of lowering America's profile abroad, said in his State of the Union message: "To insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, it is a sharing of responsibility." But this year's foreign-aid appropriation does not represent a fair United States share of the international effort that is needed to ease the development crisis and stave off disaster. It signifies a shocking retreat from responsibility, one that neither the President nor the people can rightly countenance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Security for Whom?

Almost exactly 90 percent of the contracts let by the Department of Defense are non-bid, negotiated contracts which guarantee the contractor a profit over and above costs. The various contractors follow various methods of calculating their costs and, since there is no uniform accounting procedure, there is no effective governmental audit of these contracts.

Some contractors have been detected padding expenses in order to further increase their profits. Is it any wonder that defense costs have risen out of all proportion to the nation's security requirements—from only \$13 billion before the Korean war, to \$50 billion before the Vietnam war and to \$80 billion today?

The recommendation of the General Accounting Office that all defense contractors follow uniform accounting procedures should be translated into law. To bring some reason into an irrational, runaway defense budget, Congress will have to arm itself with the expert knowledge required to weigh, to question and to challenge the proposals of the military-industrial complex for launching new weapons systems. As it is, Congress is almost wholly defenseless against the assertions by interested parties that any new weapon is essential to American survival.

The relationship between the weapons manufacturer and the military establishment has been, as some critics have charged,

an unhealthy cozy one. The military may dream up the need for a weapon and then the manufacturer tools up to supply the need—at a profit. Or the manufacturer may dream up the idea for a weapon, suggest the need to the military and then tool up to supply it—at a profit. This mutually beneficial, backscratching arrangement excludes any effective check on the arms race.

Several possible checks have been suggested: expansion of the House Appropriations Committee to include staff experts on military matters; setting up a separate research think-tank operation, along the lines of the legislative reference service, which would be available to any member of Congress; establishing a new wing of the General Accounting Office to conduct effectiveness studies of weapons systems and make expert analyses of military proposals.

The subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee now looking into defense spending, with Sen. Proxmire serving ably as chairman, can be counted on to come up with its own recommendation. The nation must have an accurate audit of military spending to prevent profit-gouging, wasteful cost over-runs and plain chicanery. It must also have some independent, expert opinion on whether proposed new weapons systems will really contribute to its security or only to that of the defense-related industry slated to get a contract.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mirages for Libya

The Mirage sale to Libya has strongly embittered relations between Paris and Washington. Neither semantic "clarifications," nor the confidence placed in French Ambassador Lucet by his U.S. partners prevented the latter from reacting sharply to the Libyan deal, which they consider a disastrous move and a blow to the credit of the four-power negotiations.

A pacifying gesture is expected from Paris to offset the effect of the Mirage sale to Libya. In the absence of such a gesture, the visit of President Pompidou to the United States will be marked, at best, with the ostensible absence of Jewish notables from the ceremonies organized in his honor or, at worst, by open demonstrations of hostility in the streets.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

By officially announcing that he was ready to furnish Israel the necessary arms "in case of need," President Nixon provided the first consequence of France's decision to sell 100 Mirages to Libya. The arms race is indeed relaunched in the Middle East. But now it is no longer taking place between the East and the West, but among Western partners.

It is quite obvious that the "four-power concertation," which already was moribund, is now being buried. By its pro-Arab game,

the French government has compelled the American government to assert itself publicly as the defender of Israel and to align itself unconditionally with Gen. Dayan's positions. It is difficult to forgive an ally for causing such anti-diplomatic clarifications.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

EEC Monetary Policy

Creation of a common reserve fund, supplied by the national banks of the European Economic Community, could prove a valuable instrument to tackle automatically any monetary crises brought about by payment imbalances. But even a common reserve fund is an entirely provisional instrument, and in the long run an ineffective one, unless it is supported by a common economic policy, preventing violent imbalances in the cost and price levels of individual economic systems.

One must not fail to consider the model offered by the United States, at least as regards the organization of monetary and credit policies. In the United States there are several central banks, sufficiently independent in their own policies, but not independent to the point of preventing the Federal Reserve system from permanently coordinating the creation of monetary and credit instruments.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 29, 1895
PARIS—One of the purest glories of France has disappeared. Marshal Camille is dead. He was the last survivor of the great epoch of military glory of the Second Empire, and no one, even among the most bitter opponents of that regime, ever had a word to say against the marshal, for he was known to be the personification of loyalty and courage. There is not an army in Europe that will not deplore the loss of this true soldier.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 29, 1920
NEW YORK—The recent sale of Babe Ruth to the Yankees by Boston for the sum of \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for a player of the American national game, makes interesting the high prices paid previously in the history of American baseball. Ruth's price dwarfs them all. It is also understood that Ruth's salary of \$10,000 with Boston has been increased by a bonus, so that he will be drawing \$20,000 from the Yankees.



Make or Break in Vietnam's Delta

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The make-or-break test, for President Nixon, for South Vietnam's President Thieu, and even for the North Vietnamese Politburo in Hanoi, now seems to be just ahead. At a guess, it should come by the end of March.

It will be such a decisive test for all concerned, simply because Hanoi is clearly unable to expend human cannon fodder at the rate of tens of thousands a month, as it did in 1968 and early 1969. For a few weeks, in late October and early November, preparations began for North Vietnamese manpower expenditures on the old scale. But the underlying policy decision was then reversed, obviously because the strain was too great.

Hanoi's new policy is now a combination of "protracted war," which means classical guerrilla war, plus carefully localized offensive efforts in special areas that Hanoi's war planners regard as particularly vulnerable. If successful, this policy can be sustained without the enormous North Vietnamese losses incurred in the "general offensives" of the past.

Enfeebled VC

The new policy is very shrewdly conceived, but it has one crucially weak spot. The Viet Cong apparatus in South Vietnam is already so enfeebled that the "protracted war" will certainly fail, unless the localized offensive efforts attain a high, even spectacular degree of success. These localized offensives, now so obviously being prepared, are therefore the heart of the make-

or-break test. The southern delta, where there are no U.S. ground forces, will clearly be the scene of Hanoi's biggest show.

No less than five North Vietnamese infantry regiments have already infiltrated the delta, where Northern troops never used to operate. The prospect is that six such regiments, with two divisional headquarters, of which one has already been established.

In I Corps, and in the more northerly provinces of II Corps, a subsidiary effort also appears to be planned. Thus the 18th North Vietnamese Regiment used to be growing vegetables in the remote mountains. But it has now been moved out again, into the coastal plains of Binh Dinh Province, to attack the pacification effort there.

Decline in Security

Already, pacification has been somewhat set back in Binh Dinh and neighboring provinces; and there has been a marked decline in security in certain provinces of the southern delta, as well. Yet President Thieu has at last ignored this serious challenge to the massive progress that has been made in South Vietnam—and especially the southern delta—during the past year.

In particular, he has already made a series of important command changes; and even more important changes are known to be in the making. This means that President Thieu is at last attacking, head-on, the last remaining weakness of the South

Vietnamese, which is the political character of most appointments to higher command positions.

It has been a long haul back from the total chaos into which both army and administration were plunged after the assassination of President Diem. This is the final phase, in which fighting leadership is being made the criterion for regimental, divisional and corps commanders.

If Thieu finds fighting leaders of the right quality, there is no reason why Hanoi's planned local offensives, in the delta and elsewhere, cannot be repelled with heavy losses. If that happens, the progress in pacification will begin again. The terrible erosion of the Viet Cong apparatus will therefore continue. And the result of the test will be "break" for Hanoi.

If Thieu fails in his quest for better fighting leaders, per contra, the result of the test will be "break" for him, and for President Nixon as well. It was not for nothing that the Hanoi war planners chose the southern delta for their strongest thrust.

If those North Vietnamese regiments in the delta are defeated and driven back, it will be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is entirely workable—simply because of the absence of U.S. ground troops in the delta. But if the South Vietnamese commanders in the delta fail in the task they must soon undertake, it will also be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is unworkable.

All in all, this is going to be a very high gamble for all who are involved.

Presidential Power and TV

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has clearly decided to use the power of the presidency, plus the power of network television, to combat his opponents in the Democratic-controlled Congress and presumably to establish a Republican Congress in November.

This is quite a combination and quite a gamble. Thoughtful observers here have wondered, ever since the inception of nationwide television, what would happen if a determined President, who had both the will and the ability to use the networks effectively, really set out to exploit television for his political advantage.

President Eisenhower had the personality, the popularity, and the ability to use television in this way, but not the will. President Kennedy had the ability and the will to use it, but for some unexplained reason, was afraid of what he called overexposure. President Johnson had the will, but neither the personality nor the ability to use it effectively. But President Nixon, by going to the networks to veto the money bill for Health, Education and Welfare, has indicated both a determination and an ability to use it to appeal to the people over the head of the Congress to achieve his political objectives.

The possibilities and implications of this are worth a little reflection. The President has available in the White House a television studio hooked into the networks. This is necessary for great occasions of state or for emergencies, but it is also available to him whenever he has a major controversy with the Congress; for example, when he

wants to explain his veto of the HEW bill to the American people. After all, it would be rather awkward, even for Frank Stanton at CBS, to say no.

This, of course, is precisely what the President did in his HEW controversy. He vetoed the bill on television with a flourish. He did not deliver a balanced presidential presentation of the problem, but a one-sided, self-serving and even self-righteous argument for his veto. It was very effective and very misleading; and it raises questions far more important than the HEW bill.

What about the doctrine of "fairness," which Vice-President Agnew was so concerned about not so long ago? How can senators who oppose the President get "equal time" when they are talking to a half-empty chamber, while the President is arguing his case, from the majesty of the White House, before an audience of millions?

By-Passing Congress

Beyond this, there is a more immediate problem. This is that the President is now by-passing or reaching beyond the Congress to the people, and this is his gamble. He is just going into his second year in the presidency. He has indicated the outlines of his policy—welfare, taxes, crime, conservation and all the rest—but his major proposals have not been voted into law.

They have to go through the Congress. The Congress is controlled by the Democrats. The Democrats are divided, with a co-operative spirit as their leader in

the Senate, and a weak and tired octogenarian, or thereabouts, as their leader in the House, and a liberal senator from a conservative state as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In short, the Democrats are in deep trouble. But nothing will undo their leader, or arouse their partisan anger, than a President who tries to ride over their majority by partisan television appeals to the people. This is a provocation to a partisan battle at a time when the country needs a little unity to put through many sensible programs the President has suggested.

After the President's televised veto message, the partisan fires are rising. After proclaiming in his State of the Union message that "what this nation needs is an example . . . of spiritual and moral leadership . . . which would inspire young Americans with a sense of excitement . . ." Nixon, who has been talking about an era of quiet understanding at home, and of negotiation rather than confrontation abroad, has now gone to the television with a narrow political argument which is building up a real confrontation in a Democratic Congress, whose support he needs for the programs he says are essential to the nation.

It is very odd: a noble, generous State of the Union message one day, and a narrow party speech on television a few days later. All this is a fairly good illustration of why there is so much distrust and cynicism in the country, particularly among the young, about American politics and politicians.

The Israeli Game Against Nasser

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO.—If Israel's ever-daring raids into the heart of Egypt are designed to topple President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Israel is almost certainly doomed to disappointment. Instead, the spectacular feints now being performed by Israeli arms are having a different result: making Nasser more reluctant to start peace talks.

The political corollary of the daring and humiliating Israeli raids seems to be a Nasser build-up at home. Instead of making him politically vulnerable to the revenge-seeking passions of the Egyptian people, who might be expected to make a scapegoat out of Nasser, the Israeli successes so far are doing just the opposite—consolidating Nasser's position. Every scrap of government propaganda is being used to that end.

The whimsical reaction of an Egyptian housemaid to the loud presence of a low-flying aircraft on the outskirts of Cairo one day last week is symbolic. A Westerner rushed to the door for an anxious look at the plane.

"Don't worry," she said, "it's one of our paper planes." It was, indeed, one of Nasser's aircraft, an old-style turbo-prop. But what did she mean, "paper plane"?

"We put them up to confuse the enemy," she said. "They are made only of paper, but the Israelis think they are real."

Air-Kill Ratio

It is only a guess how many Egyptians have been taken in by this Alice-in-Wonderland tale spun by Nasser's propaganda doctors to explain away the phenomenal 10-to-1 ratio of slight Israeli jet fighter pilots now flying U.S.-made Phantoms, have rung up over Egypt since the 1967 six-day war. But it partially explains the lack of anger at Nasser in the teeth of the Israeli attacks now striking within hearing distance of the heart of the capital.

Sympathy for Nasser, not outrage at the humiliating Egyptian reverses, is still the dominant mood. It is strengthened, moreover, by the fatalistic resignation which has been so much a part of the Egyptian psyche for centuries. This national mood is summed

up in the word "malah," what, that's life. "Malah" being heard a great deal here these days.

In the upper ranks of Nasser government and army, reacting the audacious Israeli escapades far different. Nasser and his top military chiefs are furious at the way which Israeli paratroopers been able to take his radar chimes and carry them. Behind the walls of his secret, the army is said to court-martialed between three five officers for the charge the radar theft at Ras Ghareb, charge: failure to respond to Israeli attack despite the presence of two armored battalions only miles away. The sentence, by shooting.

What part the Soviet military advisers played in this punishment can only be conjectured. The Russians, who are doing a big business in the Middle East, have little recourse. They refuse to give Nasser, Nasser's refusal to retaliate against the cities. Above all, they fear a escalation that might result in a major but futile Egyptian across the Suez Canal while turn, could serve as an pretext for attacking Cairo. Alexandria, thus presenting Nasser with an agonizing dilemma: intervention or another humiliation.

Accordingly, to avoid the steady destruction of Egyptian strongpoints, the Soviet soon be forced to switch to kind of political talks. The first phase of this may already have started. Nasser giving a green light to Hussein of Jordan to set in on the political front by ag to talks with Israel through parties.

But as long as Israeli attacks deep into Egyptian territory, Nasser himself is not to start settlement talks. Why most diplomatic experts suspect that the deeper mood of the Israeli side may be out all possibility of a settlement along the lines Oct. 23 proposals by the States, proposals bitterly by Israel.

Letters

Vietnam 'Bargain'

Martin Reinert (CHT, Letters, Jan. 23) is right. If the North Vietnamese and the NLF accepted a "level of violence" bargain, the American government—as on policy from Franklin Roosevelt onward all too clearly shows—would either break it or use it to break them. It is indecent for an American to preach the Geneva Convention to the surviving comrades-in-arms of "those who have fought with unequalled courage, because they preferred annihilation to the despair of an American conquest" (Robert Lowell).

How many months of extermination bombing will President Nixon devote to winning the "just peace" that is to last a generation? The question points toward the only escape from a trap of more than Orwellian horror and absurdity. The United States must withdraw politically and militarily from Vietnam (the formulation is Pham Van Dong's) and permit a political evolution among the Vietnamese without outside interference. Paris. DAVID DORRANCE

All for One

We're grateful to the Herald Tribune for informing us (Jan. 19) that Gen. Okuyuki persuaded his American rescuers to fly him out together with "his large white Mercedes automobile." At least now we know that those million Biafran children referred to on your editorial page the same day didn't die in vain. E. R. UNAMBERSO, Athens.

Drug Abuse in Europe

So the U.S. Senate is getting a bill to reduce penalties for the use of drugs. This will come as a nasty blow to the already totally uncontrolled gangs of American youth marauding in European schools. With their lightning, this crazy-haired swarm returns to the streets after each semester in the United States. Palma de Mallorca. AL H.

Fatty Issue

Glad to hear that President Nixon is making a typically frank, forthright and phony by vetoing the health-care bill to stem inflation in the military budget. ALFRED BOULOU, Louveciennes, France.

Hi-Lowjacking

Lilly Marie Humlen (JAN. 23) is too right about punishment for sky hijacking. Wouldn't her suggestion to continue all flights to countries protect them cause a hijacking because of a lack of air transport? And would she pose that the next hijacking trains to 198th Street because muters have been hijacking? Or should it be "lowjacking" subways? E. R. UNAMBERSO, Athens.

FASHIONS IN PARIS

For Women Who Want to Look Young—Ungaro



Lanvin's chiffon gypsy dress.



Ungaro mixes midi, mini.

Sonia Knapp: Ungaro and Sonia are a good team. Many of Ungaro's coats are more like long sweaters, with or without sleeves and showing a sliver of print dress at the hem. For a group of mid-length raincoats, though, made of butter-colored leather, suede or canvas, Ungaro shows he hasn't forgotten his old-time tailoring. They have the big, rounded lapels that became his trademark for a couple of years. Under the raincoats are actually flattering knickers, tucked into boots. With most of the daytime clothes Ungaro likes the same kind of big, rolled brim

hats the Canadian Mounties wear.

Ungaro's naive fashions are especially lovely and in the seductive mood of the whole collection. Everything from the slacks with the pale mauve jersey top, to the purple topcoat over a print dress, and the mauve satin mask. The colors are never overpowering even in a green and white print coat over a fresh pink dress.

Many of the daytime dresses are both tucked and pleated to look ethereal and feminine. The evening clothes are attractive for the first time, like the long dress with a blossomed top

in a fine black and white pen and ink print.

Some of the evening costumes have sleeves, sweater-like jeweled coats. Shown with them, too, is the sculptured, stainless steel jewelry Ungaro always likes.

This time there are real chastity belts for low waists, breastplates and necklaces like Calder mobiles. Ungaro often comes close to being too arty, but he stops in time in his new collection.

Lanvin

It was young day in the Paris couture. The new Lanvin bou-



Dotted suit with pleated paphum from Patou.

tique on the first two floors was officially on view for the first time, and there was a small couture collection, designed by Jules François Grabay on the third.

Marylin (Mrs. Bernard) Lanvin was wearing a black sweater and a pleated maxi-length skirt, about three inches above her ankles, made of bright red and gypsy-striped wool.

The whole collection was in the same gypsy mood, young, gay and flirty. Skirts were all down from long mid to long maxi. Models wore Alexander's shiny, lacquered wigs to give

them small, neat heads. One thing Paris hasn't provided yet is a really smashing new hairdo to top off the long-drawn-out look.

The Lanvin collection provided big, belted topcoats and a slimmer, neater group of gray flannel, one over mid-length pants. There were skinny, maxi dresses of dotted silk, slit up the sides, but the prettiest were the big gypsy evening dresses with big skirts and shawls. The Persian-type prints were Grabay's own design.

In the boutique, decorated with a gypsy red and white carpet, are the kinds of treasures Paris never used to have: A ready-to-wear striped knit dinner dress, either short or dinner length and a ruffled hemmed dress of striped and dotted scarves.

Patou

At Patou, Michel Goma drops waistline to the hipbone and hemlines to seven inches above the ankles, but plays safe with lots of short coats and suits with—I hate to say the word—peplum jackets.

Goma's heart, though, is in his maxi length. A couple of daytime dresses, made of red or navy and white check wool are outlined in bands of color around the low waists, down the sides and around the hems. His models, who look like lively college cheerleaders, anyway, add to the resemblance with beanie caps on their heads.

In the short party dress department, Goma shows two charmers with ruffles at the mid-length hems. They are made of black crepe in a flowery calico print. For summer he does a lot with puffed-sleeve white organdy and gingham checks. Slip dresses really look like lingerie with bra tops and shoestring shoulder straps.

On the Antique Trail—Three New Haunts

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—Brussels has a special advantage for antique hunters: It's small. This means that in one leisurely weekend or one well-organized day you can comb the market thoroughly and have time to enjoy it.

Dealers and individual sellers have a tendency to group together under one roof, and there are three excellent covered areas recently opened where wares are displayed with maximum choice and minimum effort for the browser. The Salons Stephanie, 79 Ave. Louise, has been carefully transformed from a private residence in the grand manner into an antique market with about 35 stands in the suites of rooms on the first two floors.

The interior staircases, paneling and tapestries, and polished parquet floors have been preserved as far as possible as a background for good furniture and an interesting mass of bric-a-brac.

Belgium favors the English style, and there are authentic English pieces, some with a strong nautical flavor, like the big sea-chest for 38,000 Belgian francs (\$460), or a seagoing officer's desk, trim and undisturbed in line and with a pendant so that it can swing to counter the motion of rough seas, at 1,500 francs (\$30). For real fanatics of the briny there is a large ship's compass with heavy oak stand, which would certainly be an eyecatcher if not of much practical use, at 18,000 francs (\$360).

From farther afield, there's a painted wood figure of a saint from Portugal for 1,500 francs (\$30), or a Chinese horse. From Belgium itself, there is an unwieldy but handsome bar with dazzling white marble counter above porcelain panels painted with pink, blue and yellow flowers, originally a late 19th-century butcher's slab. At 18,000 francs (\$360).

The whole atmosphere here is civilized and peaceful and there's parking space in an adjoining courtyard. Further down the avenue, No. 231 has been converted into a long arcade of stands on the ground floor. If at times there seems rather too crowded and motley a collection of bits and pieces at the stalls, rearrangement and reinforcement of quality are under way. The aisles between stalls now are seldom free from strollers taking a look.

The Bazaar

It takes ten minutes from the Avenue Louise to penetrate deep into the old part of Brussels: in one of the small streets leading off the Grand-Place, the Rue du Marché aux Fromages.

is another hunting ground, the Antiques Bazaar. This groups a dozen or so stands in a 18th-century house, several times renovated but still retaining its solid shell of tough old oak beams—watch your head here if you're tall—and the central wooden pillar where a spiral staircase once wound sinuously upwards. Coziness is the keynote and it feels medieval.

An array of dangling puppets greets the visitor, some in the Brussels tradition, others from Liège, where the wooden faces of the dolls are painted in a naive style. The prices of these range from 1,500 to 3,000 francs (\$30-\$60), depending on degree of antiquity and condition of costumes.

If you want to wave a witch-doctor's wand or a ring of old bones you'll find it. The Congo used to be a prolific source for curios like this and many a Belgian house is hung about with such trophies.

Local Color

To round out any curio hunt, two outdoor markets are a must, if only for local color. The Brussels Flea Market, in the Place du Jeu de Balle, is the pivot of the Marolles quarter, a semi-slim recently relieved from total demolition and scheduled for a sprucing-up. The most animated day is a Sunday, when the entire square is covered with wares, often no more than a sordid selection of soiled, broken and battered bits and pieces on a spread carpet, but sometimes a more sophisticated stall. Buyers and sellers mill about haphazardly and rather in clumps round the homemade bradders burning to keep out the cold, making a fine scene out of Brussels.

The concessionaires will provide a history for any object picked up for inspection and assure you that the great Belgian collectors come here for their loot. Each seller has to get a "brevet de noblesse" involving a police investigation before he can join the ranks of Flea Market dealers. "Business is booming" said one cloth-capped character in mittens and steel-rimmed glasses. "Selling the stuff is no problem, it's tracking it down that takes time. And special, dear, of course."

From the Marolles, it's only a short step to the Place du Grand Sablon, in the Quartier des Arts, an area of elegant furniture and antique shops with its gentler and smaller market under striped awnings on the terraces of the church dominating the place. The Sablon market is good browsing ground for prints of all kinds, architectural, optical, witty, vulgar, historical, landscapes. Paris antiquaires have been known to make a special Saturday trip to Brussels to pick up prints for framing and resale in France. This one is only open at the weekends, all day Saturday and until 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The covered markets mentioned are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day except Mondays, and the Flea Market each morning except Monday.

Getting the Picture on French Postcards

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Love makes things happen. Love made Agathe Gaillard a publisher of great photographs of our time.

"I love photography," said the tall blonde. "It represents one of the most modern of the arts. The work is badly known, particularly in France."

Last year, she married a photographer, Jean-Philippe Charbonnier, and had a double incentive for promoting her passion.

For three years, Miss Gaillard worked at La Hume, a bookstore in St. Germain-des-Près. She was well aware that books of photographs are expensive to produce and therefore hard to sell because of their high price. Consequently, she decided on one of the most popular of media—the picture postcard.

The first series last year consisted of ten cards and an original print order of 10,000 for each one. Most photographers were happy to cooperate. It was a matter of keeping a favorite work before the eyes of a big public.

The Selection

The selection was admirable. There was Henri Cartier-Bresson's 1938 classic of a picnic on



Werner Bischof, Magnum.

"On the Way to Cannes, Fern, Werner Bischof's classic photo, now on postcards."

the banks of the Marne, Edouard Boubat's touching portrait of a small girl dressed in a cloak of dead leaves, an anonymous bit of surrealism dating from 1926 showing two

nudes entering a limousine parked in the Bois de Boulogne.

As a frame space, the public was enchanted. Distributors were harder to convince. Es-

tablishes sold well enough, so why take on a new line?

Miss Gaillard made door-to-door calls, begging for a chance to have her postcards shown on the counter. One of her best sales points turned out to be a café-table on the Ile de la Cité across from the statue of Henri IV. All of St. Germain-des-Près proved excellent territory. Some 40,000 have been sold through friends who have bookshops in Nîmes, Biarritz and Chamonix.

A Favorite

The second series has just appeared. It includes the photo Agathe Gaillard loves better than any in the world, a small Peruvian boy blowing on a pipe. It was taken by the late Werner Bischof.

"I have a large blow-up on the wall of my apartment," she said. "For me, it expresses all the happiness of life."

The two series represent the work mainly of photographers who live in France. For the next, she hopes to bring in photographers from around the world.

"Curiously enough, no one photograph sells better than any other," she remarked. "All of them have been selling equally well."

But then, from the public point of view, a 1-frame masterpiece is not easy to find.

Dining Out: The Soul of Restaurant Tradition

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Pharamond has been a going concern since 1833 with the same main dish, tripe à la mode de

Cazn, served atop live coals in old-fashioned brass bradders. Cow's stomach may not be a delight American-style, but once tasted, it has the power to dissolve national prejudices.

In the glazed-tile décor of this charming restaurant, last redecorated at the turn of the century, the best of the disappeared Les Halles lives on in such succulent dishes as Brunswick strolls, onion soup and grilled pig's trotters.

Tradition is the soul of this ancient establishment, run since 1848 by Emile Martin, a hearty gray-haired gourmet with an infectious laugh, who believes that Norman cuisine is sufficient to keep his customers happy. He is right. Norman beef is the tastiest on the market, and grilled over charcoal and served with a sauce béarnaise could scarcely be better.

Other specialties include fillets of John Dory (Saint-Pierre) or brill (barbus) in a cream sauce with strong spinach-like sorrel to set it off.

Another Norman delight, not always on the menu, is le douillon normand, a cored and skinned apple baked in a pastry shell. The center of the apple is filled with sugar and butter and flavored with a few drops of Calvados apple brandy to give it that extra something.

The Extras

There are a number of extras at the Pharamond. Instead of garnishing the grilled beef with baked potatoes, the potatoes are delicately souffléed to make a far better accompaniment. The house prides itself on the fact that everything, with the exception of the sherberts, is homemade.

In the vaulted ceilings two stories below ground is a wide

variety of wines. One whole cellar is devoted to cider, which, at a mere 4 francs (73 cents) a bottle, accompanies the tripe beautifully.

The other wines, at reasonable prices for quality, are good. Among the whites, the Sauvignon de Valençay is excellent at 8 francs (\$1.45), and the 1969 Brully (as a simple Beaujolais) would go very well with the grilled saddle of lamb. To mention that the white fruit

brandies are from Danflou is proof of the level Pharamond attains.

Restaurant Pharamond, 34 Rue de la Grande-Truanderie, Paris 1er. Telephone: 331-06-77. The restaurant has two floors and a third with four small private rooms (in the same fine-tiled mirror and glazed-tile décor). Closed Sundays. About 35 francs (\$6.35), wine and service included.

On the Arts Agenda

The first production of any part of Wagner's "Ring" cycle by the Sadler's Wells Opera since the war will be Jan. 29 with a staging of "The Valkyrie" in the new English-language version by Andrew Porter. Reginald Goodall will conduct. Glen Byam Shaw and John Birchley are joint stage directors, and the designs are by Ralph Koltai. Norman Bailey will sing Wotan and Rita Hunt Brinncliffe. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Feb. 2, 6, 10, 14, 16 and 21.

An all-Stravinsky ballet evening that will have its premiere Feb. 21 at the Zurich Opera, will include "The Fairy's Kiss" and "Petruška," both in choreography by Nicholas Beriozoff, and "Orpheus," choreographed by Gabriel Popescu.

A complete edition of the works of Paul Hindemith, to include both compositions and works on musical theory, is being prepared under the aegis of the Hindemith Foundation. The edition is to include hitherto unpublished material, and the foundation (whose address is Rheinfeld 39, Wackenheim, West Germany) is still seeking manuscripts, let-

ters and other relevant material for photocopying.

Boris Christoff will sing the title role in a revival of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" Feb. 30 at the Royal Opera House in London. Gennady Rozdestvensky, the chief conductor of the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow, will conduct an opera at Covent Garden for the first time for this production. The opera will be sung in Russian and given in the Rimsky-Korsakov version.

The Bavarian State Opera, during a week of contemporary opera Feb. 18 to 24, will perform Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten." Gikher's "Das Spiel von Liebe und Tod" and Orff's "Prometheus" will present its production of Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun."

The Prince Pierre de Monaco competition for musical composition, reserved this year for musical theater (opera and ballet), will take place in April. Deadline for entries is April 1 and the jury will meet from April 20 to 30 to determine the winner of the 20,000-franc prize.

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Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in U.S.; Food Gains Noted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. wholesale price index for commodities jumped 0.7 percent this month, the largest increase since last May's 0.8 percent jump, the Labor Department estimated.

This compared with a rise of only 0.3 percent in December, with the largest increases in food products, mainly processed foods and feeds.

A rise in the wholesale price index is usually reflected after about a month in the cost of living and purchases by the housewife.

The preliminary wholesale price figures indicate the strong prospect of a continued rise in the nation's worst inflationary surge in 20 years.

Today's report followed a week earlier the release of figures showing that consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month. Living costs have risen 6.1 percent in the last year, the steepest gain since 1951.

The department noted "substantial" increases in prices of paper, wood pulp, and converted paper and paper mill products.

The estimated January advance brought the index to 115.9 (1957-1959 equals 100), 4.7 percent above the year-earlier level.

Processed foods and feeds showed an increase of 2.0 percent according to the preliminary figures.

All farm products rose 1.4 percent. Industrial commodities were up 0.3 percent and manufactured goods 0.7 percent.

Metals and metal products were an important factor in the January rise for industrials as prices were boosted for iron and steel scrap, copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, and steel mill products, and several other metal products, the Labor Department noted.

German Prices Up
BONN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Food prices in West Germany rose by an average of 3.5 percent during 1969 over the previous year, the Agriculture Ministry announced today.

It said meat was up 5.9 percent, fresh vegetables 10.9 percent, fresh fruit 9.8 percent and potatoes 41.2 percent.

French Rise Slows
PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—The French retail price index rose 0.3 percent in December, the Finance Ministry said today.

The index increased 0.5 percent in November.

Commenting on the December figures, the ministry said poor harvests of wine and potatoes contributed to a sharper than usual price increase in the food sector of the 250-article index.

For the year, the price index here rose 5.39 percent. In 1968, prices rose 6.3 percent and in 1967 they climbed 3.36 percent.

London Exchange Comments
LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Stock Exchange Council today acknowledged growing concern over the gambling in some "strategic" shares, which include shares in wild life savings based on slippage of formation has run into criticism.

The top London exchange authority warned that it has no direct control on the standards required for stocks listed on overseas exchanges.

Montreal
TSE-300 dropped 4.90 to close at 39.60 on the London market to 7.

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U.S. Investment Services (New York, N.Y.)

U.S. Auto Giants Plan More Cuts in Production

By Robert W. Irvin
DETROIT, Jan. 28 (UPI).—General Motors announced yesterday a series of production cutbacks for February which will mean temporary layoffs for 150,000 workers at 17 of its American and Canadian assembly plants.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will lay off indefinitely another 2,000 workers at four assembly plants. This brings to 3,000 the number of hourly workers laid off indefinitely by the firm in the past two months. The Chrysler layoffs

as well as the plant closing at GM's plant and its companion Fisher Body plant, both in Pontiac, Mich., to be closed for seven working days, starting Monday.

Approximately 18,000 employees will be affected during part or all of this period, GM said. During the week of Feb. 9, some 14 GM assembly plants will not operate.

The spokesman said none of the workers affected in February would be permanently laid off. GM did lay off 3,000 workers indefinitely at some plants this month.

Auto sales are running 20 percent behind last year. Sales for January are estimated by some at only \$25,000, lowest for the month in eight years.

"These adjustments in production are being made to reflect market requirements," GM said. The shutdown will remove almost 62,000 cars from GM's February production schedule, a spokesman said.

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News Analysis

continued to move up strongly adds another dimension to the situation, one particularly unfavorable to Detroit.

Existing programs for necessities means that fewer dollars are left over for discretionary spending. Historically, automobiles have been the leading item of discretionary spending.

This, however, may be changing. One consumer survey report says there is little room any more for Detroit to expand its markets by adding to the number of two and three-car families. The market ahead, it says, is largely replacement.

The automobile recession itself may be having an effect on car sales and production. Surveys point out a sharp deterioration in consumer confidence in the dozen or so Midwestern cities most closely associated with the automobile industry—the very cities that traditionally have been among the strongest markets for new cars.

From over and is not likely to be limited to the automobile industry.

The current downturn may turn out to be the first postwar recession clearly attributable to the consumer and to no one else. The reason is not hard to find. For almost a year and a half, personal incomes after taxes and after adjustment for price increases have shown little increase.

In itself, this is enough to make consumers cautious. If the old car has another year or two of life, it is less likely to be traded in. Surveys of consumers' sentiment report a continuing deterioration in consumer confidence and willingness to buy.

This, however, is only part of the story. The fact that real disposable incomes have remained flat while prices have

Prices in N.Y. Skid Again; Many Hit Multi-Year Lows

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Selling at new lows since either 1962 or 1963 were Ford, Chrysler, Jersey Standard and Standard Oil of California, among others.

Boeing, which has cut its dividend, eased 1/2 to 28 5/8, compared with its 1967 peak of 112 3/4.

Broken, meanwhile, kept recommending the shares of its customers, with some projections of this year's earnings estimated at close to \$4.50 a share, compared with estimates of \$4.00 a share for 1969.

"When you see AT&T selling at a ten-year low despite record earnings, you wonder what can happen to some other stocks," declared one analyst.

An array of popular stock averages slipped to new 1969-70 lows. This included the Dow Jones industrial average, Standard & Poor's 500 and the New York Stock Exchange's index of all common stocks.

Dow Decline
The decline in the Dow industrial, falling 5.15 to 758.84, held center stage in the current bear-market drama.

Now hovering at a 39-month low, the market's most closely-watched barometer is nearing an important test area. The bear market of 1966 bottomed out at 744.32 on Oct. 7 of that year and chartists are waiting to see if that area of strong technical support will hold.

Poor visibility of where the economy—along with interest rates and corporate profits—is headed in 1970 continues to bedevil the market.

Meanwhile, the market took a battering all along the line today.

Active Loser
Jim Walter, the most active issue, was one of 154 stocks posting a new 1969-70 low. It fell a point to 23 3/4.

University Computing, down 11 1/4 to 59 1/2, was the biggest point loser on the active roster.

Elsewhere among the glamour, IBM declined 1/4 to 341 after raising its quarterly dividend yesterday, while Texaco and Memorex each fell more than three points.

Underscoring the market's weakness was the long list of multi-year lows in big-name stocks. Du Pont, off 1/2 to 99 1/4, traded at a 15-year low. In 1956, the chemical giant's stock sold at a record price of 261.

Shell Profits Fall; Stancal Cites Squeeze

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Shell Oil Co. today reported a 6.6 percent decline in net earnings for both the fourth quarter and full 1969 year.

Standard Oil Co. of California, also reporting today, showed earnings inched up 0.4 percent in 1969 on a 3 percent increase in revenue.

Stancal chairman O.N. Miller said, however, that despite good volume increases, the share of all areas of operations, "the cost-price squeeze continued to make it very difficult to translate such gains into profits."

Earnings for the year rose to \$457.7 million, \$5.35 a share, from \$451.8 million, \$5.33 a share, on revenue of \$4.87 billion, up from \$3.83 billion.

Mr. Miller said pressure on earnings will continue in 1970 due to inflation, labor settlements and increased taxes.

Shell President Denis R. Kimbell-Cook said that the firm "cannot at this time realistically forecast that its net income will grow in 1970," also citing costs, the general economic condition and tax hikes.

The firm showed profits of \$71 million, or \$1.05 a share, in the quarter, down from \$76 million, \$1.12 a share, in the year-earlier period.

For the year as a whole, net fell to \$391.2 million, or \$4.32 a share, from \$312 million, \$4.72 a share, in 1968. Revenue for the year totaled \$3.5 billion, up 5.4 percent from the \$3.32 billion registered in 1968.

Indiana Standard
Standard Oil of Indiana estimated its consolidated new earnings for 1969 at a record \$321 million, or \$4.54 a share, an increase of 3.7 percent from the 1968 net of \$309.5 million, or \$4.27 a share.

Estimated revenues were \$4.33 billion compared with \$3.99 billion.

But indicated fourth-quarter net income was down 5.3 percent to \$68.19 million, 94 cents a share, from \$66.67 million, 94 cents a share, a year earlier.

Industry Reports
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Special).—Elsewhere among U.S. oil firms many showed gains in 1969 earnings, most are also turning in somewhat pessimistic comments on the industry's outlook and in many cases showing downturns in fourth-quarter results.

At least two other industry giants—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Gulf—are showing declines for the year as a whole.

Jersey Standard said last night its earnings decline, amounting to 1.6 percent in the first nine months of the year, widened to a 3 percent fall for the year as a whole.

J.K. Jamieson, chairman of Jersey Standard, said the earnings drop "was due in large part to price weakness in petroleum products outside North America, particularly in Jersey's important European markets. This more than offset the effect of record sales in these markets. Startup delays at several major plants also affected earnings."

Gulf, as reported yesterday, showed a 2.4 percent profit slip in 1969 and an indicated 15 percent drop for the fourth quarter. Cities Service and Tenneco, on the other hand, have both reported 5 percent net gains for 1969, although Tenneco's indicated fourth-quarter profits were down 13 percent.

Bethlehem Steel Net Slips

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Westinghouse Electric, citing growth in all major segments of operations except defense business, reported today an 11 percent gain in 1969 profits on a 6.5 revenue increase.

The company said that its backlog of orders at the end of the year stood 14 percent above the 1968 level and was particularly high in power system equipment.

Wages and benefits paid out by the company during the year rose 8.3 percent to \$1.44 billion from 1968's \$1.33 billion as its number of employees rose to 142,000 from 137,000.

Profits for the year amounted to \$149.8 million, or \$3.76 a share, up from \$135.01 million, \$3.49 a share, in 1968. Revenue rose to \$5.51 billion from \$5.30 billion the year before.

In the fourth quarter, net growth was also 11 percent to \$46.76 million, \$1.16 a share, from \$42.06 million, \$1.09 a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue edged up 2.5 percent to \$767.6 million from \$691.3 million.

For the year, earnings were \$156.53 million, \$3.56 a share on fewer shares outstanding, compared with \$160.53 million, \$3.55 a share, in 1968. Revenue totaled \$2.86 billion, up from \$2.80 billion a year earlier.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., second-largest producer in the U.S. industry, today reported profits slipped 2.5 percent in 1969 while revenue managed a 2 percent gain.

Bethlehem profits in the fourth quarter rose 3.2 percent to \$46.66 million, or \$1.06 a share, from \$45.21 million, \$1.03 a share, in the year-earlier period. Revenue edged up 2.5 percent to \$767.6 million from \$691.3 million.

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Bethlehem's production and shipments of raw steel for the year were a record 31.76 million and 14.48 million tons, respectively, the company reported.

The industry profit pattern emerging so far has been one of growth for the latter part of the year, at least partially offsetting the effects of abnormally high, strike-hedge figures for the first

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half of 1969, which put early 1969 results in the shade.

U.S. Steel, reporting yesterday, showed a 14 percent downturn in profits for the year, despite sharply higher fourth-quarter results.

Republic and National managed small percentage gains for the year, largely as a result of second-half gains.

Philip Morris
Philip Morris reported today a 27.7 percent jump in earnings for the fourth quarter of the year, which brought the 1969 total gain to 19 percent.

Fourth-quarter net amounted to a record \$18.13 million, or 71 cents a share, up from \$13.15 million, 53 cents a share, in the year-earlier period.

Revenue jumped 14 percent to \$204.7 million from \$179.5 million in the year-ago period.

For the year, profits were a record \$68.34 million, or \$2.58 a share, up from \$48.87 million, \$2.18 a share, in 1968, while revenue rose 12 percent to \$1.14 billion from \$1.02 billion.

Joseph P. Cullman 3d, chairman and chief executive, said the profit gains reflected continued worldwide gains in cigarette sales for Philip Morris. He added that the firm's U.S. division showed an 8 percent cigarette sale increase in 1969, while industry sales as a whole fell.

Company Reports

ALLIANCE LUMBER
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 133.7 105.5
Profits (millions) 6.69 4.02
Per Share 1.09 0.63

Year
Revenue (millions) 586.5 487.3
Profits (millions) 22.35 22.38
Per Share 3.44 2.58

Brookway Glass
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 13.97 7.36
Profits (millions) 1.97 7.36
Per Share 5.77 2.08

Cessna Aircraft
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 67.4 67.4
Profits (millions) 3.06 2.77
Per Share 0.43 0.46

Continental Airlines
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 255.7 208.2
Profits (millions) 3.31 4.13
Per Share 0.28 0.41

Green Giant
Third Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 48.4 —
Profits (millions) 1.54 0.91
Per Share 0.48 0.31

Miss Mocha
Revenue (millions) 124.4 127.3
Profits (millions) 3.35 3.39
Per Share 1.16 1.18

McLean Trucking
Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 38.24 34.64
Profits (millions) 1.0 1.0
Per Share 0.72 1.10

First Bank
Revenue (millions) 71.85 64.08
Profits (millions) 2.34 2.93
Per Share 1.68 2.10

Mead
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 260.3 239.7
Profits (millions) 35.59 34.08
Per Share 1.72 1.61

Miles Laboratories
Year 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 280.00 228.00
Profits (millions) 14.30 11.60
Per Share 2.87 2.51

Santa Fe Industries
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 213.5 198.3
Profits (millions) 15.85 15.54
Per Share 0.64 0.63

Year
Revenue (millions) 812.5 756.3
Profits (millions) 59.75 44.58
Per Share 2.43 1.81

Seaboard Coast Line RR
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 484.60 438.89
Profits (millions) 38.48 13.46
Per Share 4.25 1.49

Walgreen
First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 210.9 191.3
Profits (millions) 4.19 4.27
Per Share 0.66 0.67

Year
Revenue (millions) 812.5 756.3
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Japanese Group Plans to Import Canadian Copper

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A consortium of four Japanese copper smelters comprising Mitsubishi Metal Mining, Nippon Mining, Sumitomo Metal Mining and Mitsui Mining and Smelting, said today it is negotiating with Cominco Ltd. of Canada to import copper from British Columbia.

Cominco hopes to supply the consortium with concentrates equivalent to between 80,000 and 110,000 tons of copper over 10 years from 1973.

Weakness in U.S. Economy Said to Be Exaggerated
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, said today that some observers had exaggerated the U.S. economy's fourth-quarter weakness.

Mr. Passer said that the December leading indicator index was only 0.2 percent below the November figure, noting that the data is based on only eight of the 12 indicators and may be revised.

He stressed that the index has remained relatively flat since last spring, and this flatness has coincided with a slowdown in the growth rate of general economic activity.

He claimed that real gross national product would probably have shown a slight fourth-quarter increase had it not been for the General Electric strike.

That strike and a production cutback in the automobile industry also accounted for much of the decline in the fourth quarter industrial production index, he said.

Active Loser
Jim Walter, the most active issue, was one of 154 stocks posting a new 1969-70 low. It fell a point to 23 3/4.

University Computing, down 11 1/4 to 59 1/2, was the biggest point loser on the active roster.


— 1964-70 — Stocks and Bonds						— 1965-70 — Stocks and Bonds					
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	Net First. High Low Last. Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	Net First. High Low Last. Ch'ge
22 1/2	14 1/2	5 1/2	100	240	11 1/2 16 16 13 1/2 15 1/2 - 1 1/2	53	37 1/2	Unionpac	1 1/2	14	41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 - 1/2

5021-10000

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

January 29, 1970



\$80,000,000

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.

8% Convertible Subordinated Debentures
due January 15, 1995

Convertible into Common Stock at \$15.625 per share.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. **Smith, Barney & Co.**
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. **The First Boston Corporation** **Drexel Harriman Ripley**
Incorporated

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. **Glore Forgan Staats**
Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes **Kidder, Peabody & Co.**
Incorporated

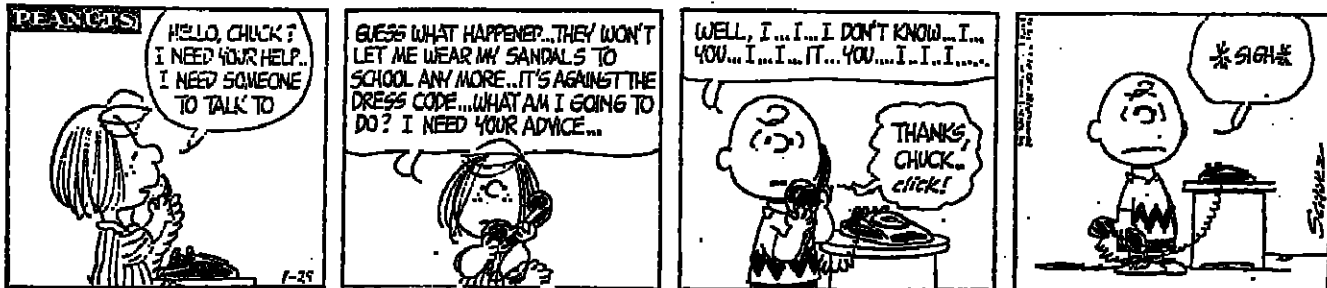
Lazard Frères & Co. **Lehman Brothers** **Loeb, Rhoades & Co.**

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**
Incorporated

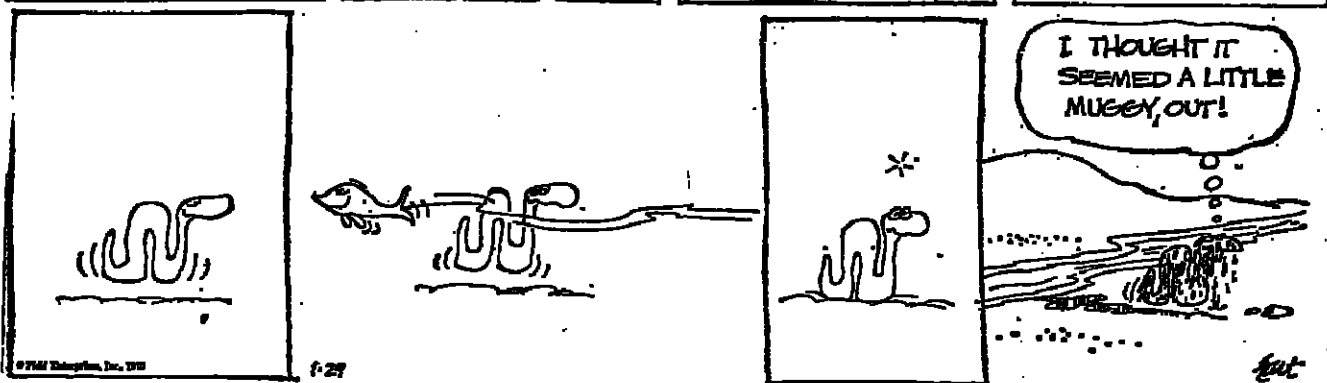
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation **Wertheim & Co.**

White, Weld & Co. **Dean Witter & Co.** **F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.**
Incorporated

PEANUTS



B.C.



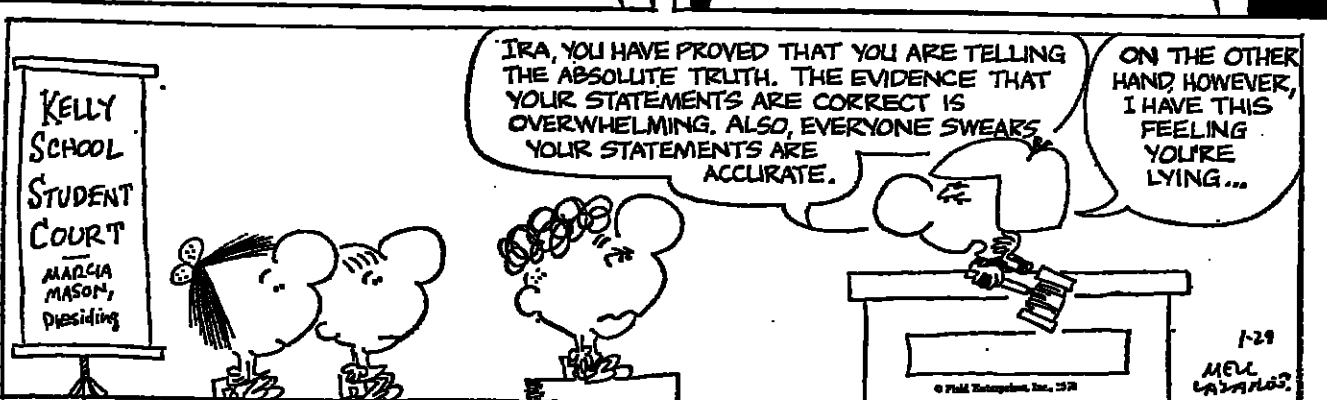
L. ILL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



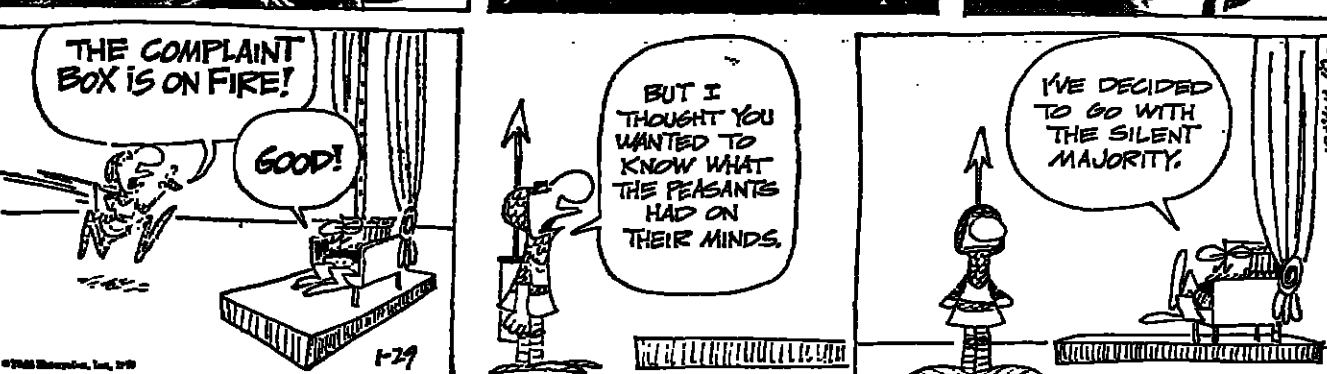
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reached a contract of six hearts after opening with a strong two-bid. He hoped for a grand slam when North made a positive response of two spades, but recognized the danger that he might not be able to reach the North hand in a heart contract.

The bid of four diamonds was an attempt to indicate to North that some diamond support would be welcome. If North had held the diamond king, he would have continued to seven hearts.

South made a good try for the slam. After winning the first trick with the club ace, he made the unusual play of leading the heart deuce. He was willing to lose a heart trick if by doing so he could reach the dummy to discard his diamond losers on spade winners.

South naturally hoped that West would snatch the trick with the heart eight if he had that card. But West defended with great brilliance: He played the heart four without any revealing hesitation.

South's best chance at this point was that East began with a singleton eight of hearts, so he played the five from the dummy and lost to East's six. When East recovered from his astonishment at winning the first trump trick in such a manner, he returned a club and South eventually lost two more tricks, going down two in the slam.

If the cards lie, South could actually make the slam if he led all his eight trumps immediately, abandoning the chance of getting to dummy with a trump lead. If West were to throw a diamond South could

establish a diamond trick for himself, and if West kept three diamonds and a club the declarer would cash his club winner and lead a low diamond for an endplay.

NORTH			
AKQJ10			
75			
J76			
876			
WEST			
8776			
84			
KQ10			
QJ109			
EAST			
5432			
6			
5432			
5432			
SOUTH (D)			
AKQJ10932			
A98			
AK			

Both sides were vulnerable.

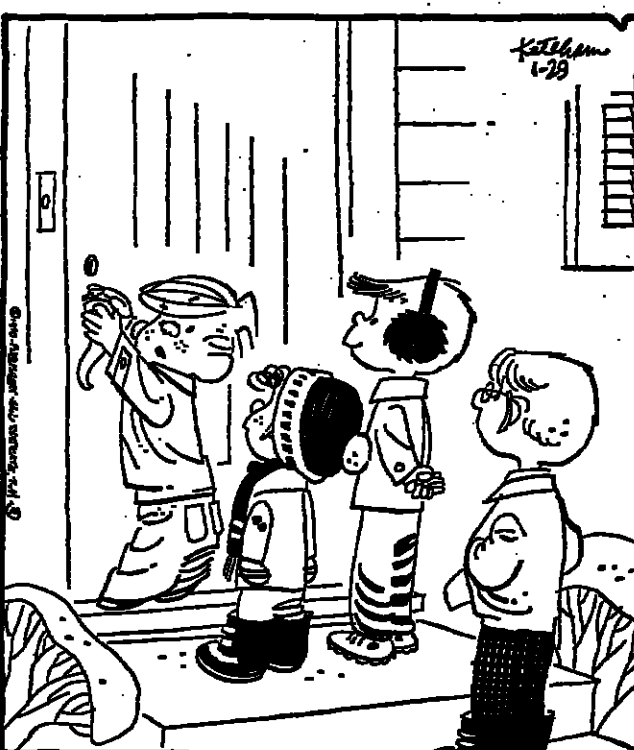
The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
2♥	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♥	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DISC	STOAT	ORAN
STAR	HOPPE	ROLE
TARD	OTTER	IVAN
EYESORES	REVERT	
APTS	PIKE	
SHADES	GREENBAY	
RAVEN	THIRD	ARO
OVERBRIDS	THIRD	
PAR	SUITE	SHIRT
ESTHETES	SWEAT	
ARTS	GOYA	
DRAWER	BAL	TOSS
RINK	ELEPH	RULE
URGE	STIRRED	ICON
BEER	SENSE	CHET

DENNIS THE MENACE



Now you guys gotta be quiet. If my mom don't get her nap I can't do anything with her the rest of the day!

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTEC

ANUFA

BITSUM

GURDIT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: SLANT HASTY BREACH MARMOT

Answers: Why the unsuccessful tennis player was offered a cigarette lighter—HE LOST ALL HIS MATCHES

BOOKS

MR. SAMMLER'S PLANET

By Saul Bellow, Viking, 313 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO extend the metaphor: Mr. Bellow's planet is layered over with a thick vegetation of elegant prose, in places lush, elsewhere tended and orderly, everywhere a thing to behold by itself. Beneath it is the crust of a plot—a seemingly absurd tale involving a Negro pickpocket who exposes himself in an Upper West Side lobby, a pillered scientific manuscript, a New Rochelle attic flooded in a search for money, a fatal brain hemorrhage, the backseat bar of a silver Rolls-Royce, feticide in Mexico, philosophy in Westchester County. Beneath the crust is an assortment of characters, Bellowian urban types, English and aristocratic; a neurotic operator descended from Tommy Wilhelm of "Seize the Day," a rutting female left over, perhaps from Maurice Herzog's fantasies, a dying gynecologist, a mad, toothless Israeli artist. And at the core, there to hold this fictional world together with his gravity, is Arthur Sammler himself, 70-plus, tall, small-headed, one-eyed Jewish journalist from Crowsby by way of Bloomington and the Holocaust—a Herzog gone exquisitely sane, and playing Prospero to his former role as mad King Lear.

Yet one keeps floating off "Mr. Sammler's Planet" and drifting away from Mr. Bellow's. They turn too slowly. Or their surfaces are too slippery to stand on. Or Mr. Sammler's gravitational pull is insufficient. Something is wrong.

Everything revolves around Mr. Sammler (his name is German for "collector"). He lives with a widowed niece in an apartment on West 90th Street ("Westward the Hudson came between Sammler and the great Spuy Industries of New Jersey.") He is adrift in the decaying city of the sixties. He observes a black pickpocket magisterially playing his trade on West Side buses. The pickpocket follows Sammler home and assaults him by exposing his genitals ("a tube, a snake"). His kooky daughter, Shula, who imagines that Sammler is writing a memoir of his friendship with H. G. Wells, brings him a manuscript, "The Future of the Moon," which she has stolen from a visiting lecturer at Columbia.

Sammler's nephew and generous provider, Eliza Gruner, lies stricken with an aneurysm in an East Side hospital. Sammler visits and consoles him. Gruner's children, Angela and Wallace, ask Sammler to intercede for them with Eliza. Angela has offended her father by alienating a prospective husband with perverse sexual practices. Wallace wants money to buy an airplane so he can start a business making aerial photographs of country homes and identifying plants on their grounds. Wallace and Angela both believe that Eliza has hidden money in his New Rochelle home—money given to him by Mafia friends for performing abortions.

Is this all falling into a pattern? No? I'm not distorting it in summary, and I could go on. I could describe an interminable discussion between the Oriental author of "The Future of the Moon" and Mr. Sammler,

which takes place in Kaya, a

Roche home (where Eliza has apparently hidden a manuscript) and which is interrupted by a cascade of events from pipes that Wallace, disconnected in his search, the hidden cash-cache, I can describe even more farfetched developments.

But I won't, because the thickness of the plot can only be rationalized as a literary inclination, as the monument, Sammler's vast mind. The issue is, not cash or culture space exploration, but the tug of the planet.

Arthur Sammler, "confident New York eccentric" (witness of madness), lives in a parody, a limbo between day and death. During the war and his wife were caught by Nazis. Sammler's eye is knocked blind, his wife a Lascaux-like, he climbed over a pile of buried corpses and for the remainder of the war a bomb. Now he carries the mind the best and the worst Western civilization.

And at every turn he naves. And Bellow runs endlessly through these nations. If one could for their labyrinthine ways, to the thread through the

branes, arteries and synapses of the brain of this most intelligent of Jewish intellectuals, it could bear with it, one no doubt arrive at a perception on the story's absurdity.

I would reach the central go of "Mr. Sammler's Planet" if one arrives at a book's conclusion—which suggests that the world, pends on small acts of de—and finds it simply true, anticlimactic, then one clearly lost one's way. I

Yet it's hard to avoid go lost. For despite Mr. Bellow's wonderfully civilized

gence, there is a growth of covery in Mr. Sammler's and he slowly flattens out a long-winded bore. As a consequence, Mr. Bellow's grows unstable. As it along, it gradually flies a First. The language comes stuck, peels away, and sh like so much decoration. The characters huddle off

pointless eccentricity. And are left at last with Sammler's burning and turning, droning monotonously like a toy

Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is reviewer for New York Times.

Italian-Americans To Restore Chapel

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) The American-Italy Society New York reports in its newsletter that it plans to res the calling of the chapel Santa Maria della Visitaz in Venice.

In a Page One story, the letter said for the past months the society had looking for a restoration pr—a church or a work dam in the Venice flood. The ch was built in 1554, the news said, by the Venetian ch of the Gesuati, a congress of laymen living according the Benedictine rule, founde the 14th century and now

funct.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

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